Lectures 5.

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William Bourne Sutton.

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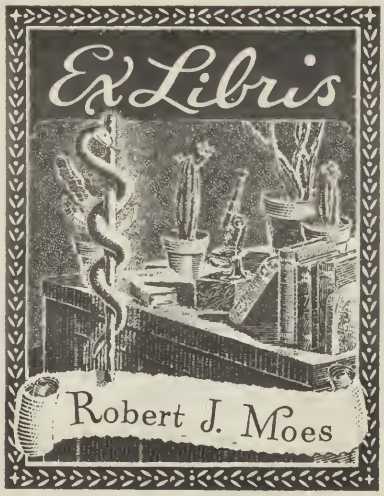

Medicine
7015

Charles Elliott
Turnhurst Road
Pitsmoor
Oct 27th 1911

Lectures on Surgery by Sir A. P. Cooper Esqr. Bart. Surgeon to Guy's Hospital &c.

Richard Sutton
December 1819.

Surgery. May be said to consist in a knowledge of the appropriate remedies in external diseases, and in the performance of Operations.

Surgery is divided into principles and practice. Principles are those rules laid down for the Practice and are derived from three sources viz. from observation of the living body while under Disease, from examination of the dead, and from experiments on living animals. From observation of disease you learn the different stages of each disease, the remedies necessary for its removal, and the changes which take place in the body while they are applied; From the examination of the dead you learn the cause of disease. And from experiments on living animals you become acquainted with the process by which nature repairs injuries. It is not necessary for one to see every distinct injury in order to be able to cure it, for when we know the method which is used by nature to cure injuries, we can always act on the same principle, for instance incised wounds are all cured by the same method. First the edges of the wound are brought together, and confined in that position, in about twelve hours adhesive matter is thrown out, by which the sides of the wound adhere; this adhesive matter soon becomes organised, that is arteries, and veins, are extending through it from the neighbouring parts, it is also supplied with Nerves, and it is supposed with absorbents — When a wound bleeds freely, a piece of lint is prepared on it, this in a very short time becomes firmly glued to its surface by a clot of adhesive matter, the suppurative process then takes place, and matter is poured out under the lint by which means it is removed; Granulations then shoot up from the bottom

of the wound, which is soon filled up by them, and lastly a cicatrix is formed from granulations shooting in an horizontal direction from the edges of the skin, and from these granulations only can skin be formed. In the cure then of these injuries, only two principles are necessary, the suppurative and adhesive processes. Adhesion is always to be preferred when it is possible to unite wounds by it, but if suppuration is necessary it is to be promoted by Poultices, and Fomentations. In compound fractures the treatment is similar to the above, the wound should be healed by the adhesive process if possible, and if this cannot be done suppuration must be had recourse to.—

In the practice of Surgery a great deal consists in the mode of applying remedies, neatness and readiness are very necessary.— A Surgeon ought at all times to be collected and firm, as in case of accident the Friends and bystanders of the Patient are all in alarm and confusion, it then becomes a Surgeons duty to calm their minds, and to direct all that is necessary to be done; this inspires them with a confidence in him that is not easily shaken.—

<u>In the performance of Operations</u>. A Surgeon ought never to propose an operation, which he himself would not undergo, where he in the same situation, the relief and the safety of the patient ought to be his only concern; the performance of operations merely for the sake of operating performing them cannot be too much reprobated. When he is going to operate he ought to possess great self possession, and perfect command over his mind, this is the only way by which he can regulate his hand, this is in fact the most requisite quality of an operating Surgeon, and if he does not possess this, if any untoward accident occurs the life of his patient may be sacrificed, if for instance in amputating a limb, the tourniquet breaks if the operator has not self possession his patient may soon bleed to death, while he stands gazing or thunderstruck.

Never operate if the Patient is not in tolerable good health, if this is not the case, it will only be giving a great deal of unnecessary pain to the Patient, and bringing on your self the credit of killing him.— Never introduce the fingers oftener than necessary, by this the divided parts may be either torn or bruised, and great delay occasioned in the cure.——— Anatomy is the foundation of all surgical knowledge, it ought therefore by all means to be cultivated, without this it is impossible to discover the true nature of disease, and not knowing its Nature, how can any one expect to cure it. A knowledge of some parts are particularly necessary, as the Bones in order to understand fractures, the Muscles in order to give an idea of the situation of arteries, the Joints to be able to reduce dislocations; the Arteries, and Nerves, and the other parts of Generation ought to be particularly studied, as well as the different organs of sense, with the Brain, Viscera, and Nervous System. Physiology is also necessary to be understood, it is this which has converted surgery from a mere art into a Science. Without a knowledge of the Practice of Medicine it will be in vain to attempt the cure of disease. Chemistry, and Midwifery, are also necessary, the former for every one, and the latter more particularly for those who intend practicing that branch of the Profession.

Lecture 2nd On Irritation.

By the term Irritation is to be understood some unnatural action excited in the body by the application of some unusual Stimulus. Heat, Food, and Air, are Stimuli, but these are natural to the Body, and excite necessary action; The Blood also is a stimulus, of the same description. But if any thing is applied to which the Body is unaccustomed, unnatural actions are produced, and these diseased actions are frequently taking place

at a considerable distance from the part to which such foreign application or injury is extended. This is taking place from the influence of the Nervous System, and is termed Sympathy, There are diseases of Sensation, and those of Action: As instances of diseases of Sensation, we may give the following. When the hip joint is suffering under disease, the pain is not felt for a considerable time in the joint itself, but is affecting the Knee, so that an unexperienced Practioner might consider the latter joint as the seat of the disease. When a person is suffering under a diseased prostate the pain is felt principally about the Anus, and extending down the inside of the thigh. When a stone is in the Bladder, the pain is felt in the Penis, about an inch down the urethra; the same is found to be the case if a stone is in the Kidneys, or Ureters. When the Testicle is suffering under disease, pain is felt in the Loins. These sensations are extending along the Nerves, sometime from the extremity of the Nerve which supplies it to its origin as in the diseased Testicle, at other times they are extending from the origin to the extremity of the Nerve, these are all diseases of sensation. The following are diseases of altered action arising from local irritation. A Stricture in the Urethra will sometimes produce disease in the Testicle, the disordered action being set up by local irritation. Even more remarkable instances may be adduced, as Vomiting &c are produced in the Stomach from injuries of the Head, the Stomach is sometimes disordered from the irritability of the Skin. Professor Coleman when young had nausea and vomiting produced if he exposed himself to the air immediately after his dinner. Many other examples if it were necessary might be mentioned, but these will be sufficient to show the fact. The irritation thus arising is either Local, or Constitutional. Sometimes when a tooth is decayed, inflamation is set up, which goes on to Suppuration, and Matter is formed,

the Abscess discharging itself into the Mouth, but in bad constitutions an opening is sometimes formed through the Cheek, which will not heal under any treatment, unless the irritating cause be removed, that is unless the Tooth be drawn. A Lady had a small sore situated on the upper part of the cheek a little below the orbit, after a short time, a fungus projected from the part which was frequently removed, both by Caustic and excision, but it as frequently grew again, after a time it was found that she had one of the Dentes Cuspidati decayed, immediately on the removal of this, the fungus was removed, and the sore healed kindly, these are both cases of Local Irritation. Local Irritation is frequently produced from the slightest causes, and this is producing so much Constitutional Disease, that life is frequently destroyed. Very small Abscesses are creating such a degree of constitutional disease as to bring on frequent shiverings which is a symptom of the formation of matter. Life is sometimes destroyed by a very slight blow on the Stomach, the cause of this is supposed to be the sympathy existing between the Respiratory organs and the Stomach, preventing the descent of the Diaphragm, so that the Patient is incapable of making a deep inspiration. — Symptoms produced by serious accidents are producing constitutional Irritation. Pains are felt in the Loins, Back, and Head; the tongue becomes foul, first white if the irritation is slight, if in a greater degree it is Brown with a yellow streak down the middle, and if the irritation is still greater it becomes black resembling that produced by Typhus, the Stomach next becomes affected, by loss of appetite, and vomiting which last is a dangerous symptom. Secretion is stopped from the Liver, and other Glands communicating with the Intestines, the Intestines themselves ceasing to act, the Skin becomes dry and hot, prespiration being quite checked; the Urine becomes scanty and high coloured. We must not suppose that any one organ in particular is affected, and direct our remedies to that organ; but that the whole System

is affected. Nature is obliged to shut up all the secretions in order to direct her attempt to the restoration of any particular part; the action of the Heart also becomes deranged, in the begining it is much quick=ened, then it becomes irregular and lastly intermitting, Respiration is quickened, this is owing to increased action of the Heart, the Brain is sympathysing with the constitution, so as to produce pain in the head, and frequently delirious, then Subsultus Tendinum comes on which is ge==nerally the prelude to Dissolution. Those symptoms which have their influence on the constitution, are depending on the following circumstances. 1st When any injury happens to an organ essential to life, as in rupture of the intestines, the constitutional irritation is so great that the Pulse can scarsely be felt in a short time after the injury above the elbow joint, and not at all in the Wrist. 2nd On the power of restoration which the injuried part possesses; and the less living power any part posses, the greater will be the constitutional irritation. As very slight injuries in the tendons will frequently produce Tetanus. In the same manner Death is frequently brought on from very slight punctures into the Theca. 3rd On the degree of Irritability of the Patients constitution; so that an injury which is not productive of any inconvenience to one, will prove fatal to another. One will die from the most simple operation that can be per=formed, while another will go through the lingering cure of a compound fracture. 4thly The age of the person. The symptoms of irritability are most violent in the middle of life, and those who are most healthy. Mr Cooper thinks that men about the age of sixty will bear the operation for the Stone, better than at any other period, except in childhood, but in more advanced age, they do not bear the operation so well, and old people will frequently die from a simple fracture of the Thigh. — Treatment. Bleed freely especially if the pulse is hard, or the Brain is affected. The different secretions of the Body as those of the Bowels, Kidneys, Skin &c must all be restored as soon as possible. (Turn over)

4 – 4p Degree after Blisters

After this give Opium combined with Saline Medicines, which is found very usefull in diminishing the Irritability of the System. The Liquor Potassa and other Alkalies may be given with advantage. Upon anterior Rep.

Lecture 3rd On Inflammation.

The usual symptoms of inflammation are Redness, Tension, Pain, and Increased Heat. The Redness is arising from the serous Arteries, admitting the red particles of the Blood, owing to their dilated state, this is distinctly seen in inflammation of the Eye, and in the Membranes of the Body, as in the Peritoneum, and Pleura, the vessels of which do not admit of Red particles passing thro' them in their healthy state. The Tumour, or Tension is also arising from the accumulation of Blood in smaller Vessels, and from the accumulation of Coagulable Lymph, which takes place in the cells of the Cellular Membrane, and in the surrounding parts, a quantity of Serum is effused encircling the Coagulated Lymph. Pain is caused by the fulness of Vessels producing distention of the extreme branches of the Nerves there is also extreme sensibility of the part. On this account Operations ought not to be performed (if possible to avoid them) when inflammation is present as the pain is most acute. The pain occasioned by the removal of common tumours is very slight in comparison to what is felt in trifling operations when the part is much inflamed. Increase of the Temperature of a part does not take place in the interior of the Body as was shewn by Mr. Hunter who tried some experiments by injecting a solution of Sublimate up the intestines of a Dog so as to produce violent inflammation, but no increase of heat took place. It is not so however in external parts, the heat being frequently raised under acute inflammation, to about 95 Degrees.

The Effects of Inflammation is either Local or Constitutional.

The Local Effects are four viz. 1st An Effusion of Blood solid substance producing Adhesion, this was called by Mr Hunter Coagulable Lymph, as he supposed it to be composed of the fibren of the Blood. But since his time it has been found to be the Albumen only, and has been ~~found~~ called Adhesive Matter, this glues the Cells of the cellular membrane together, serum being afterwards effused in the surrounding parts. 2nd Effusion of Matter, this is poured out from the extremities of secreting Arteries, into a part where adhesion had previously taken place; It is in very small quantities at first, but by its pressure on the surrounding parts it occasions an absorption of those parts, and an increased effusion of Matter. 3rd Ulceration, this is an increased action of the Absorbents, the solid parts of the body are taken up by them. In this way Matter when formed is making its way to the external parts, Ulceration always going on most rapidly towards the surface. 4th Mortification or Gangrene. Is the destruction of the life of a part, occasioned by the death of the Arteries supplying that part, from violent action, or by the Arteries being plugged up by a coagulation of the fluids, which last frequently extends a considerable distance up the Arteries as is seen in Amputating a mortified extremity, the Arteries being so filled with this coagulum that no bleeding takes place. --- The Constitutional Effects are those arising from constitutional irritation. When Inflammation is in the adhesive state it seldom produces much constitutional irritation, except when it occurs in the Viscera, or other parts essential to life. Rigors are the effects of this irritation in the suppurative process, and are generally sure symptoms of the formation of Matter. The Ulcerative process is productive of a Hectic constitution, with quick pulse, loss of appetite, and restlessness. In Mortification the constitution generally suffers severely, and in addition to the general

symptoms of constitutional irritation, there is frequently Delirium and distressing Hickups. Inflammation is either Healthy, or Unhealthy, but it is not often to be considered in the character of Disease. It is generally a healthy process set up by Nature to repair Injuries. Not the smallest wound could possibly be healed without Inflammation. If arteries when divided did not inflame and pour out adhesive Matter, by which they are sealed, or we should never be able to stop the Bleeding. Suppuration is necessary for the healing of Ulcers. In them when no application is made ~~to them~~ a scale forms over their surface, under which Matter is secreted, and then healthy Granulations are taking place at the bottom of the sore, by which it becomes healed; The same is taking place under the dressings which we usually apply to Ulcers. Matter is also making openings by which extraneous bodies are dislodged from the internal parts, and brought to the surface. Ulceration is necessary to remove those parts which have lost their vitality, and this is done by the absorption of the living parts, which are in contact with the dead, the latter being thus seperated are thrown off in Sloughs.— Mortification is also necessary for the removal of those parts which are no longer useful.

Inflammation is either <u>Acute</u> or <u>Chronic</u>, the latter is in general the most unhealthy. This distinction ought to be remembered, as they require very different treatment, as for instance Gonorrhoa at first is acute very great pain being felt in voiding the Urine, in this state of the disease, Purgatives, Bleeding by Leeches, Poultices, and evaporating Lotions, are necessary, but in its advanced state it becomes Chronic requiring very different remedies, here Stimulants which would do much harm, in the acute stage are required, such as the Balsam Copaiba Injections &c. In the Acute the Vessels are not only increased in their diameter but a greater circulation is going on in them, hence they pour out a purulent discharge

this is continued in the Chronic from the distended state of the small Vessels. ---- Specific Inflammation. Inflammation is so called when the same cause always produces a specific Disease. These diseases are arising either from the state of constitution as the malignant diseases, or from the effect produced by several Poisons. -- Gout is a specific inflammation of the Ligaments preceded by acidity and disorder of the Stomach. The result of this Inflammation is an Effusion of Chalk Stone, or Muriate of Soda, generally taking place in parts most distant from the Heart, as in the feet and hands. Cancer is a specific disease, always arising (Mr. Cooper thinks) from some peculiarity of constitution, and altho it sometimes seems to be occasioned by a blow, yet it could not be produced without a certain state of constitution. Local applications are never of any service, removal of the part is the only Method of Cure, but this will not answer unless the constitution is attended to at the same time. Fungus Hæmatodes is a constitutional disease, seldom confined to one part, the only chance of cure is in removing the affected part, but this frequently fails, as the disease may return in a distant part -- this disease appears most frequently in young people --- Cancer in those advanced in life. Erysipelas is a peculiar inflammation, usually accompanied by a specific fever. --- Scrophula is is a specific constitutional Inflammation, differing from Chronic Inflammation, the former is arising from a peculiarity of constitution, the latter may be brought on by bad living and clothing, or other debilitating causes. Specific Inflammation is induced by various poisons as those of Measles, Small Pox, Scarlet fever Syphilis &c These Poisons are not only producing their effects on the part which they are inserted, but upon the whole constitution. Causes. The Predisposing Cause is Irritability, the more irritable the constitution is, the more liable are such persons to suffer from inflammation brought on by any disease.

before any operation is performed the body ought to be prepared —

During wounds the system may [illegible] be
removed a St: Cornelius & this produced death

When a part has been once inflamed it is more
disposed to inflam^n. than any other

Dilatation of the vessels of the inflam^d part
with increased action of the [illegible]
vessels —

Those of the most delicate constitution suffer most under Inflammation, not only with regard to the constitution, but to inflammation, on any particular part. These generally bear operations very badly; Mr Cooper has known two persons die from injecting a Hydrocele, on account of their great irritability. People rendered irritable from fever as Scarlatina Rubeola, are frequently subject to Mortification from slight causes, even the application of a Blister in these diseases when the Chest is much oppressed, requires great care, as it is not unfrequently succeeded by gangrene and the Patient saved with the greatest difficulty.

Occasional Causes. Whatever ~~parts of the~~ impresses the Body into an unnatural action, as by exposure to cold for any considerable time, and then heated too suddenly, this is producing irregular actions, which are accompanied with Inflammation, and subsequent Mortification — Wounds, the divided arteries of which cease to convey the Blood; the vessels of the surrounding parts are becoming enlarged in order to carry greater quantity of Blood; Extraneous Bodies are also inducing unnatural actions.

Proximate Cause. By this is meant that state of the Body which immediately precedes the Symptoms. Boerhave thought it to be thickness of the Blood, and necessarily increased action to propel that blood forwards. Cullen thought it to be spasms of the extreme arteries supporting an increased action in the course of them. But on the contrary the stream of blood is not only more rapid, but the Vessels are in a distended state. A disposition of the Vessels of a part to dilate when any irritating cause is introduced is the first symptom. Increased action of the surrounding parts taking place, this is seen when any small particle gets into the eye, a copious flow of tears immediately takes place which is from the increased action. ---

Increased excitement of the Brain & nervous System, with augmented action of the Heart & arteries

In Inflam^n in the Lungs when a large one free is made the Vein frequently influences

If the Blood is buffed & the patient dies blood collecting on pipe not to be respected —

L. C. thinks there is 3 of Blood to each lb weight — Qu?

Fever Catarrh & Opium —

Lecture 4th On the Treatment of Inflammation.

The Treatment of Inflammation is either Local or Constitutional. The latter is required where the Vital organs are affected either primarily or secondarily. The most powerful remedy that we have for diminishing constitutional irritability is Blood-letting, this acts not only by lessening the quantity of Blood and the frequency of the Pulse, but also on the Brain and Nervous System in diminishing its power. But this is the most evident when it is taken away rapidly, as it then produces syncope; and a small quantity taken away quickly has a greater effect on the Nervous power, and produces syncope much sooner, than a large quantity taken away slowly. We must judge whether it is necessary to repeat the Bleeding from various circumstances. Viz. the firmness of the Crassamentum, the state of the Pulse, the quantity of Serum, the Buffy, or Cupped appearance of the Blood, the strength of the Constitution &c. — We must remember that the buffy, or Cupped appearance, even under acute Inflammation is not taking place if the blood be drawn away slowly and suffered to trickle down the arm, this does not depend so much upon the force or the rapidity of the circulation. You may sometimes take away Blood so as to affect the whole constitution, but more especially to releive some certain part, this is frequently done in injuries of the head, by opening the temporal Artery, and a small quantity of Blood lost in this way is more serviceable than a much larger quantity taken away from the Arm. — There is a pulse sometimes in Inflammation, which at first you would think indicated bleeding to be necessary, the Artery rises considerably from its situation with a hard jerk, but if you press upon it you find this vibratory motion diminish, this pulse is rather increased, than improved by bleeding. Some people of feeble constitutions will not bear to loose much Blood

The Pulse in inflamm^n of the Abdominal viscera the Pulse is very hard & small & it will not generally become fuller & softer after B.S.

Accidents are producing frequently such irritation that bleeding is injurious, for in compound Fracture there is after the inflamm^n a great ~~Disch~~ discharge & consequently the patient becomes exhausted — & required support

L. A. which is deep rendy written — Co Zurich Purge
Cathartic Pill — Sweat Purge Inf Senna & Jalap &c

The warm bath will increase the secretion of Urine & Perspiration.
Inflamm^n is relieved by exciting inflammation by Cantharides & Antimony = & in children, gleet & c. ought not to be carried too far nor in all people —

a tea cupful having as much effect, as a pint has on a stronger person.— The second mode of treating Inflammation constitutionally is by acting on the different secretions, specially those of the Bowels, Kidney, Skin, &c.— Purgatives act in three ways, first by increasing the secretion, by which the quantity of Blood is diminished, its watery parts being carried off. Secondly by Derivation that is by increasing the circulation of the Blood in the Intestines, by which it is lessened in some other part that is inflamed. Thirdly, by the removal of the irritating contents the faces, which have been too long retained. But it is not so much the accumulating of the faeces in the intestines, that is productive of mischief as the decrease secretion; as very large quantities of faces are frequently accumulated in the intestines without any or at least very trifling inconvenience.—

The Nervous System very soon becomes affected from deficient secretion in the intestines, especially in Children in whom it is producing Paralysis, Hydro-cephalus, or some other disease depending upon Nervous Influence; if stoped only for a short time. The best Purgative for Children is Calomel either alone, or combined with Rhubarb, Scammony, or Jalap. In Adults the Calomel may be combined with Cathartic Extract. These purgatives are not only increasing the secretion from the Bowels, but also those parts connected with them, as the Liver.

<u>Perspiration</u> is very serviceable in diminishing Inflammation, it is therefore frequently desirable to increase this by Antimonials &c. <u>Secretion of Urine</u> may be increased by taking barley or diluent drinks by Squills &c.— Opium may be given in inflammation when there is great Nervous irritability and is very useful in Stone, and diseases of the Bladder. Nauseating Medicines as Antimonials, are useful in inflammations as they diminish Arterial action very considerably.— In this way also Digitalis acts.—

<u>Chronic Inflammations</u> are to be treated principally by acting on the different secretions gently, by what are termed Alteratives. The most common of these is the Compound Calomel Pill, which is very serviceable, and if the system is weakened, the Decoction of Sarsaparilla may be given at the same time.—

[illegible] combined with the Calomel & Antimony
[illegible] the Opt. Camphor.

℞ Pulv: Rhei gr ij - Ferri Carb: gr iss - Pulv: G. Cord: gr v

Where the Cold Bath increases the Pulse it acts as an irritant & only tends to increase debility.

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× In Inflammation of the Testicles Mr C. generally punctures two or more veins in the Scrotum (keeping the patient in an erect posture) he soon procures a sufficient quantity of Blood (the way he stops the bleeding is by placing the patient in a recumbent posture.

this strengthens the constitution and diminishes the Nervous Irritability ---
The Bimuriate of Mercury in small doses is extremely serviceable in enlarged Glands generally, but especially the Mesenteric Glands in Children. Mr Cooper generally combines it with Bark, in the following way Tinctura Cinchona ℥j; Bymuriat Hydrargyri gr ij Misce; of this he gives one or two tea spoonfuls three times a day. Bark strengthens the System, while the Bymuriate of Mercury increases the different secretions. Many other preparations of Mercury are used as Alteratives.

Local Inflammation. This may be treated in various ways. 1st By the application of Cold, which diminishes the Nervous power, and it is in this way that it proves fatal when the whole Body is exposed for a considerable time, first inducing sleep, from which the sufferer never awakes. Cold, diminishes the Action of the Heart and Arteries, the Pulse becoming extremely small. It is used in Inflam: with a view to contract the extreme branches of the Arteries, but too great a degree of cold as Ice ought not to be used, unless the inflamed part is considerably below the surface, as it is apt to irritate the skin and do harm. A slight degree of Cold regularly continued for some time is likely to be of the most service, for this purpose evaporating Lotions are generally used; Spirits of Wine, and Water is one of the most simple; or the Lotio Plumbi either with, or without the addition of a small quantity of Spirit. This last is not only cooling the Acetate of Lead, has a direct influence on the Nervous power of the part. Mr Foster applied this Lotion to an inflamed Eye, until the Eye lid became Paralysed from the effect of the Lead. Mr Cooper knew an instance in which the undiluted Liquor of Lead was applied by mistake to an inflamed Testicle, which produced Mortification of the Scrotum.
The next method is by abstraction of Blood from the part by the application of Leeches, by opening small Veins in the part, or by scarifying it, this by diminishing the quantity of Blood, gives the vessels time to contract. Derivation, or Counterirritation is also frequently had recourse to. This is setting up an increased action in one part to allay that of another. Mr Cooper has seen an instance of this in the following way. He operated upon a Gentleman for Hydrocele,

Heat & moisture as Fomentations & Poultices they exerts a medicine upon the skin — the idea of applying cold Poultices is nonsense —

† Mr Hunter was of opinion that two diseased actions never went on in the System at one time.

Setons & Issues are now seldom used = for rest & attention

* ~~In consequence of~~ In Inflammation of the Fingers &c Mr Coopers recomends the Elbow to be raised as high as the Shoulder, and the Hand somewhat higher — to the digestive Organs will in general be sufficient they excite fever disturbed rest & produce loss of Appetite — In diseases of Joints are use Poultices with ~~the~~ Vinegar or Oxycrat for 3 or 4 days —

When the disease is coming from the Eye, Poultices ought not to be used — only — but when it arises from accident it cannot be avoided in every —

which was very much inflamed after he had injected it, the next morning the inflammation had entirely subsided, but he had been soon after attacked with a severe fit of the Gout. Antimonials, Setons, Blisters, and Issues, all act from counter irritation. This has been denied to have any effect,* as the diseases Measles, and Small pox have been said to attack the same person at the same time; but it is impossible that the diseased action of both could go on together.

The Consequences of Inflammation are Indurations, these may be discussed by pressure, friction, rubbing in of the Mercurial Ointment with Camphor &c. In Inflammation* Rest of the part affected is necessary and an horizontal position.— If the Testicles are affected they ought to be suspended. ——

Lecture 5th the Treatment of Inflammation Continued.

Having allready mentioned to you that evaporating Lotions, were the most effectual way of subduing Inflammation, and that this was done by lessening the Nervous Energy and the diameter of the vessels, it will now be necessary to treat of the other remedies used in inflammation: ——

Heat. It is allways necessary when heat is applied to inflamed parts, that it should be combined with moisture.— When Inflammation is situated near the surface of the Body, the effects of heat is to unload the Exhalents, acting in some measure like topical Bleeding. It is on this principle that fomentations, and Poultices are employed, and in general it is of little consequence what ingredients we use, the more simple ones are the best, warm Water is as good as any Fomentation we can use, but were any surface is abraded it is usual to apply Poultices. Poultices are generally made of Linseed

Meal and Water; Bread and Water, or Bread and Milk; the latter of these is generally used, as on account of its greasy nature it keeps moist longer than the others, this effect may still be further be promoted by the application of oiled Silk over the Poultice which prevents the evaporation of the moisture. Oile silk applied immediately to the part acts in some measure as a Poultice by confining ~~the~~ the perspiration. This was formerly applied very much in Gout, and it is now used with much advantage in Hernia Humeralis. Soap Cerate is often used with the same intention. The next method of relieving Inflammation is by taking away Blood in various ways. In topical bleeding Leeches are most commonly had recourse to, but more advantage is to be derived from the after bleeding, than the quantity they suck themselves, which is very small. It is therefore useful to promote this as much as possible, and placing the parts in depend=ing position. In cases where it is inconvenient to apply Leeches as frequently happens in inflamed Testicles, it is of advantange to puncture one or two of the Veins of the Scrotum, or if we do not see any Veins, we may scarify it in different parts, by which we may obtain a sufficient quantity of Blood, if the patient is kept in an upright posture, and the bleeding may be stopped by directing him to lay down. In deep seated inflammation it is usual to draw away blood by cupping, sometimes also from Arteries, as the Temporal Artery in Opthalmia, sometimes from Veins coming from inflamed parts. When Wounds will not inflame sufficiently to unite by adhesion, it is of great service to scarify the edges. Or when we wish to allay the inflammation we apply Leeches to the edges. Inflammation is frequently subdued by Derivation, that is by applying Stimuli to excite inflammation in some neighbouring part, which lessens the inflammation in the diseased part. So that it appears Nature has a diffi=culty in supporting two local actions, at the same time near one another. With this view we ought to rub in Stimulating Liniments, as tartrized Antimony combined with the Linimentum Ammonia, with Oil, Water, or Lard, in any of these ways it is producing an eruption on the Skin,

1 Cases in the abdomen

and exciting external irritation. We ought always to attend to the position of parts, for if they are allowed to remain in the depending position the Blood gravitates in the parts and thus renders the inflammation more difficult to cure. In chronic inflammation it is always necessary to guard against this. In accidents of the Hand we should always keep the fore arm in an horizontial position by means of a sling, so that the Blood may slightly gravitate towards the Elbow. When Inflammation is Chronic it is necessary to use Stimulants, as Liquor Calcis ℥iv. Calomel ppt ʒi Misce this makes a very useful application in those sores arising from sloughing of the Cellular Membrane. But we do not succeed in Chronic Inflammation without combining medicines with Surgery, the former being equally necessary as the latter. The Oxymurias Hydrargyri et Aqua Calcis, in the proportions of a Grain of the former to an ounce of the latter, is a very serviceable application to excite action, when that is too weak Sulphates of Zinc, and Copper, and Lime-water with Spirit all have the same effect. Indurations left after inflammation will generally give way to Ungt. Hydrarg. either alone or combined with Camphor rubbed in on the part, Blisters and Bandages may be used when we wish to produce absorption. Adhesive Inflammation is the one the least obvious to the eye, the one upon which every process of restoration depends. — There are two modes of Union, the first is by adhesion, and the second by granulation of the p. Adhesive Process. By adhesive inflammation, is meant an effusion of solid substance from the Blood, which was formerly called coagulable lymph, being supposed to be fibrous parts of the Blood, but it is now ascertained to be coagulable Serum or Albumen, this process is best seen under a Blister, the adhesive inflam.tn taking place in twelve hours, if we raise the cuticle we see a substance like size or jelly, which is adhesive matter, and is exactly the same with what is effused to unite wounds, the appearance which this substance takes on is generally that of Net work similar to the Cellular Membrane. The time required for its effusion after inflammation is about ~~12~~ hours; In Brutes it is taking place in three hours

L. thinks the operation of Lisfranc
is a practice of cryotherapeutics —

If the patient complains of any pain only
remove and renew of adhesive plaster, but if
it is better to defer it until the 5 day — & on the 8
all may be removed —

They always take on a serpentine course — it is about
10 days before these vessels are formed —

Treatment of wounds — apply as few ligatures as
possible; wait a short time before dressing the
stump for fear any artery of size should be
left uncovered cut 1/2 the ligatures off close with
away with the utmost care all the coagulated
blood which only acts as an extraneous matter
for applying about 3 strips of adhesive plaster
transversely & one longitudinally — it keeps
the stump as cool as possible exposing in
transverse & where the muscles are most exposed apply
an outer splint —

After a wound has been made and Lint applied to stop the Bleeding, we find it adhering very formly, and rather than remove it roughly we ought to apply Poultices. There are some parts of the Body more disposed to go into the adhesive inflammation than others, such as serous surfaces, and the Cellular Membrane. When it takes place in the intestines we find it coated very much by this process. Generally when inflammation takes place in the Abdomen, adhesion takes place between the peritoneal Coat of the intestine, and the peritoneum which lines the Abdominal Cavity, the same takes place in the Pleura, Pericardium, and Dura Mater, this principle in Nature, has been called the Vis-medicatrix Natura. These surfaces in their healthy state secrete a vapour, but readily under inflammation secrete adhesive matter which soon becomes organized, arteries shooting into it which are derived from the Vasa Vasorum of the surrounding parts; Mr Hunter considered that they were formed with the new substance itself, but this opinion is found by experiment to be erroneous; Veins are also passing to the part, and after a time Nerves, and Absorbents also. — Adhesive inflammation is the first means Nature employs to heal wounds. There is no such function in the body as what was ment by healing by the first intention, which was supposed to be merely a cementing of the parts together by blood. But so far from blood being serviceable, it acts only as an extraneous Body, and must be removed either externaley by washing the Wound gently, or by absorption. After the Wound has been perfectly cleaned from blood, and extraneous matter, it should be dressed by bringing the edges together by adhesive plaster; and not to stuff it up with Lint &c as was formerly done. Another use of Adhesive Inflammation, we observe in Hydrocele. When we wish to obliterate cavities we throw in some Stimulating Injection to excite Inflammation.

Lecture 6th On Suppurative and Ulcerative Inflammation.

When Inflammation exceeds the bounds of the adhesive stage, the Suppurative commences, and matter is thrown out, accompanied with either more or less constitutional irritation, according to wether it is formed in any part more or less essential to life, Rigors are generally attending the formation of Matter, and if it is any important part they are more severe and are succeeded with great heat and profuse prespiration; But Rigors are generally thought to be essential symptoms of the formation of Matter. We can also judge of its formation from the appearence of the part, which becomes red and painfull, accompanied with swelling, in a little time one part of the Tumour becomes elevated than the surrounding part, so as to give the appearence of two swellings. Fluctuation is perceived in it when touched, and the skin generally begins to peal off, attended with slight ulceration or vesication previous to its bursting and the pain becomes more acute, giving the sensation as if a Lancet had been introduced. The redness and pain are perceived even when the Matter is deep seated. The parts most subject to suppurative process, are those surfaces secreting Mucus, this is a general Law of Nature, as well as that of membranes secreting Serum, going most rapidly into the adhesive process. The Urethra, Vagina, Internal surface of Trachea, mucous membrane of the Nose, Synovial Membranes &c. readily go into suppuration. Surfaces secreting Serum when inflamed go first into the adhesive process, afterwards into the suppurative. In surfaces secreting Mucus the contrary takes place. In wounds of the Theca of the fingers, suppuration is taking place, from the arteries secreting matter, insted of Coagulable Lymph, and when this matter is confined it occasions very great constitutional Irritation. The opening into Mucous surfaces can only be healed by granulations.

If the adhesive inflammation was produced in these surfaces, life would frequently be destroyed, when ever the Urethra became affected with inflammation, adhesion would take place and the consequence would be fatal. The reason that Wounds into the Synovial membranes of the joints are so dangerous is that they go into the suppurative process. If a wound is not healed by the adhesive process, Matter becomes formed, and the wound is healed by granulations. ——

<u>Wounds</u> are healed in two way. 1st <u>Adhesive</u> process. —
2nd <u>Suppurative</u> process. If a wound cannot be healed by the first, Matter becomes formed, this is a secretion from the extremities of the Arteries; It was supposed to take place from the solid parts becoming dissolved, but instead of any diminution taking place in the surrounding parts they frequently become enlarged. It may be proved that it is a direct secretion from the vessels of the part in the Urethra, and stile more plainly in Blisters. Matter soon after it is secreted is undergoing a change, it particles becoming opaque, this takes place from four to five minutes after it is secreted. It consists of two parts a fluid which is Serum, and white particles resembling the particles of Blood except in colour. It is supposed to be formed of the Blood, the particles of which are changed in their Colour in consequence of the action of the arteries. The only portion of the Blood which is not effused is the fibrene which has not yet been obtained from Matter. Matter is of two kinds 1st that which is secreted in Wounds. 2dly that which is the result of a specific inflammation, and is capable of reproducing that specific disease as the Matter of Small Pox &c. ——

The <u>Use</u> of <u>Matter</u>. The great use of it is to cover and protect Granulations from the action of the air, and to keep them moist, under it granulations will form favourably, but without it that process will not go on. Secondly to assist in the removal of extraneous bodies, protecting the

In young people the arterial power seems more than the adventitia takes up in the middle period of life the balance is equal = in old age the arteries do not relax as so much as the adventitia takes up influence in producing increased action of the adventitia

neighbouring parts from being ~~so~~ injured by them, and by its pressure causing absorption to take place, generally towards the surface. When a Bone dies and exfoliates, Matter is forming a hole through the Bone, through which the dead part passes; and it is worthy of remark, that the bone becomes absorbed always on that side which is nearest the surface, and not on that part covered by Muscles, this may frequently be seen in the Tibia. When a discharge of Matter which has been kept for a considerable time, becomes suppressed, it is productive of dangerous consequences; this is taking place sometimes if an old Ulcer is healed, the Lungs or Head frequently become affected. A Gentleman when young had an Hemoptoe with which he had been troubled for sometime, when an Ulcer formed upon his arm, immediately after which his former complaint left him, he however was anxious to get rid of the Ulcer, and as soon as that had healed the Hemoptoe returned, but was again cured by the Ulcer, which broke out a fresh, and which he kept open, and was not again afflicted with the disease. When a discharge of Matter is suppressed it is necessary to give Purgatives freely or to have recourse either to frequently Bleeding, or to the introduction of a Seton, or Issue. <u>Ulcerative Process.</u> By this is meant an absorption of the Natural parts forming the Body. The cause of this absorption is pressure united with inflammation, it being very rarely that the latter alone is sufficient to produce Ulceration. The inflammation may be very considerable, and the pressure very inconsiderable, or the pressure great attended with very little inflammation. Ulceration may take place without Matter being formed, as in Aneurism, in which the Muscles, Integuments, or even Bones frequently become absorbed. Ulceration influences the Arteries, and Veins so as to occasion a thickening of the parts and the Absorbents so as to take up these parts. Parts when Ulcerated have an appearance of roughness as if they had been Gnawn. Caries in Bones is merely ulceration ~~&~~ taking place in them, not their

Pressure united with influence produces absorption

Parts situated nearest the surface are the most readily inverted —

Tendons possess very few vessels & also very minute absorbents, which is a cause why they are not readily blistered — & also Fatigue which is a cause why motion increases it —

becomeng dead. The pain produced by Ulceration is oppressive but not acute, it is obtuse and is frequently called by patients a knawing pain. It is productive of Hectic fever more or less according to its extent and the part in which it is taking place. Slight fever is first set up, but it is seldom accompanied with Rigors, the appetite ceases and the constitution becomes unhealthy. In Ulceration there is always a tendancy towards the nearest external surface, this is seen when Matter forms between the Peritoneum and the Muscles of the Abdomen, it finds its way through the substance of the latter, rather than thro' the former, although that is extremly thin. The same takes place between the Pleura and Sternum, the latter becomes absorbed, and between the Cranium and Dura Mater, but in this case the constitutional irritation is so high that the Patient seldom lives until the Matter is discharged. Parts which readily takes on the adhesive inflammation do not ulcerate so soon as other parts; Matter is therefore more readily making its way through Bones Muscles &c, than thro' these Membranes, this is the effect of original structure and not depending upon any new power given them to resist the Ulceration. Ulceration takes place much more rapidly than the restorative, or adhesive process. Absorption will take place in a few hours to an extent, as will require as many days or even weeks to restore it. Restored parts are much more readily absorbed than original parts, on this account the Gums of Children are readily ulcerated through when once they have been divided. ~~through~~ This was seen to a much greater extent in Lord Ansons voyage round the World; great part of his Crew consisted of seamen who had been wounded, they were under great depression of Spirits, and became attacked with Scurvey, while in this state their wounds broke out afresh, and the fractured bones became again seperated, by the absorption of the restored parts. Parts most distant from the Heart, go into the ulcerative process sooner than those nearer it, except tendons which are generaley sloughing.

In abscesses of the Liver when the matter is evacuated a bandage should be applied tight to the keep the sides of the abscess in contact & so gradually lessens it —

Lecture 7th On Abcesses.

Abcess is a formation of Matter which is usually surrounded by adhesive substance. Inflammation being set up in a part, adhesive substance becomes poured out; but if the inflammation continues still longer, a change takes place in the action of the Vessels, and pus becomes secreted, this is only in small quantity at first, but by its pressure on the surrounding parts occasions absorption to take place, the cavity thus formed becomes filled with Matter, the Ulceration continuing until it reaches the surface, this is the general way in which Matter is formed, but sometimes the adhesive substance is so small in quantity that it does not surround the pus, but allows it to gravitate through the Cellular Membrane to a distant part, this takes place in Abcesses of the Back in unhealthy constitutions. The danger which is attending Abcesses is arising from their size, not so much from the large collection of Matter, but from the process which is obliged to be set up by Nature, to fill up the cavity which contained it, when it is removed from the Body, this is always creating a great deal of constitutional irritation. The largest Abcesses are formed in the Liver, from which several pounds of Matter are sometimes discharged, by means of a small puncture, next to that under the fascia Lata of the thigh. We must not be surprised at the degree of constitutional irritation taking place from Abcesses, when we reflect to what extent their internal surface is exposed, and comparing it to as large an extent on the external part of the body, which would be productive of still worse symptoms, in the next place the danger is more or less according to the situation of the Abcess, whether or not it is situated in a Vital part. A small quantity of Matter collected in some situations, is attended with dangerous symptoms, as in the Lungs, the Brain &c; in the third place the formation of matter is attended with danger when situated between the Periosteum and the Bone, as in Psoas, and Lumber-

Abcess; the former the Matter is formed between the Spine and Ligaments, and gravitates between the Psoas, and Iliacus internus muscles, in the latter it is situated between the Spine, and Ligaments externally. The danger in these cases is arising from the adhesive process not taking place, the cavity is obliged to be filled up Granulations. Treatment. This differs very considerably, depending upon whether they are healthy or unhealthy. — A healthy Abcess requires the application of heat and moisture combined either in the form of Poultices or Fomentations, this proves to be a slight Stimulus, and by increasing the circulation of the part favours the formation of Matter. When the constitutional irritation runs high the best remedy is the Tinctura Opii given in the Liqr. Ammonia Acet. this allays the irritation and brings on a gentle diaphoresis. It always enables the patient to bear the pain much better. When Inflammation is insufficient, or when too great, matter is not formed so readily, in the latter case inflammation ought to be partially subdued, by the application of Leeches &c. But when the inflammation is Chronic, stimulating poultices ought to be used, composed of stale Beer grounds, Wine lees, or salt may be added to the water with wich they are made, Linimt. of Ammonia or Spirits of Turpentine, are frequently used as Stimulants, as are also Plasters of various kinds, as the Emplast. Picis; Emplast. Ammoniaci; Emplast. Ammoniaci Hydrargyri, the last is one of the best applications in Chronic Inflammation, sometimes however it inflames the Glands of the Skin. When deep seated Glands are inflamed, Blisters may be used with advantage. Wine, Bark, Ammonia &c. may be given to increase the tendancy to suppuration; this they do through Stimulating the Body through the medium of the Stomach, and strengthening the constitution. When Matter is formed the sooner it is discharged the better, in the general way, as no advantage is derived from allowing the Matter to remain, and if they are allowed to break of themselves, the cavity becomes enlarged, and nature as more to do in the restorative process. They are best opened by the Lancett —

The use of Caustic is attended with so much pain, that patients will seldom consent to its use, and no advantage whatever is obtained from it. Setons have been used in large Abcesses, and have been found serviceable, in as much as they keep up a discharge from both ends of the Abcess. In Abcesses under the fascia Lata, you make a puncture in the most depending part, which is generally near the Trochanter, and having discharged the Matter apply a Roller tightly beginning at the Knee upwards, by this means inflammation is produced in a few days, adhesive matter is thrown out, by which the sides of the Abcess become glued together, the whole granulating process being thus saved. In abcesses arising from enlarged Glands in the Neck, it is very desirable that little or no scar should be left, in order to effect this they ought to be punctured with a small Lancet as soon as fluctuation can be discovered, while the Skin is red and healthy, if you wait till this becomes discoloured, the part will slough, and a large Scar will be produced, the same will be the result if they are allowed to burst of themselves. It is wrong to open Psoas, and Lumber Abcesses early, or abcesses of the Hip and other Joints. If this is done, inflammation ~~inflammation~~ is set up which extends to the whole cavity of Joint, but if these be left until opened by Nature, the whole cavity of joint becomes filled Adhesive ~~process~~ Matter. By leaving this to Nature you avoid the censure ~~to~~ of having undertaken to cure a disease which you was unable to do, and you avoid the danger of having opened them too soon, those cases mostly do the best in which least is done; a seton ought to be introduced near the part, and constitution supported. The constitutional symptoms which are succeeding Abcesses are not produced by the absorption of matter, as was formerly supposed, this is proved by the quantities of Matter which are frequently absorbed, without any inconvenience to the patient, and by these symptoms being often produced when no Matter at all is formed. They may however be occasioned by pain. A much greater degree of constitutional suffering is occasioned by a very small Ulcer in some Vital part, as the Leg, although the Matter may be absorbed from the latter in a large quantity

These symptoms are produced by the efforts of Nature in restoring the parts which have been destroyed, and filling up the cavity occasioned by the Matter. This requires the Heart and Arteries to make great exertions, by which the Nervous system becomes affected, and the constitution suffers. The cause of the internal part of Abcesses becoming inflamed when they are opened, was said to be the introduction of Air, but that air is not capable of exciting inflammation may be easily proved, or else why does it not take place when air escapes into the Cellular Membrane, in cases of fractured Ribs, besides the same takes place if the abcess is so opened as to exclude the air entirely. The true cause then is the division of the Blood Vessels; and if the Stimulus thus given is not sufficient to bring on adhesion the inflammation goes on to suppuration, and Granulations take place, in order to restore the part; this process being attended with a greater degree of constitutional irritation, if the cavity is large, or if it is situated in some vital part.

Lecture 8th On Granulation.

When an Abcess has been opened, the Inflammation which is set up by the opening occasions a secretion from its internal surface, under which Granulations are arising until the cavity becomes filled, the Vessels which are passing into the new Granulations continuing to secete matter until as long as the process goes on. The substance of which these Granulations are formed being the same as that which is thrown out under the Adhesive Inflammation, the only difference being that the Vessels passing into the one terminate in closed extremities, into the other they end in open Mouths, which continue to secete fresh substance. ——
The manner in which a cavity is filled up is as follows; A layer of Adhesive Matter is thrown out over all its surface, which becomes vascular, the vessels

secreting a second layer, which also becomes vascular, and produces a third layer, and so on until they rise to the level of the surrounding parts, these layers of organised adhesive matter are what are called Granulations. — They possess numerous arteries which are passing into them in a radiated direction, accompanied with veins, when newly formed they have few absorbents but these become much more numerous after a time, they cannot be demonstrated but that this is the case is infered from what we frequently see take place in them viz. that new granulations never become absorbed but readily slough; old ones on the contrary become more readily absorbed than other parts. They are supplied with Nerves, but the degree of sensibility they possess depends upon the part from which they are arising, those arising from Bone being quite insensible, those from other parts plentifully supplied with nerves possessing acute sensibility. When two granulating surfaces are applied to each other, they first adhere, from adhesive Matter with which each surface is covered, afterwards the vessels readily inosculate, and a firm union takes place. This is very advantagious, and saves a great deal of time in the curing of some wounds. ——

When a cavity has become filled by granulations the process of Cicatrization commences, by this term is meant the formation of Skin over newly formed parts. Skin is not formed from the first process of Granulation above described but by Granulations shooting from the edges of the old Skin towards the centre of the sore, first one little line of adhesive matter is thrown out from the whole circumference of the sore, which becoming organized inosculate with the granulations below, and in its turn secreting fresh adhesive substance, this taking place until they reach the centre of the sore. In some superficial sores where the skin has not been entirely destroyed, granulations are arising from these small portions of skin on the surface — this gives rise to the supposition that the skin was formed from the first order of Granulations. When cicatrices are first formed they are more vascular than the surrounding parts,

looking quite red, but after a time ~~to~~ they become less vascular, and look paler. This is owing to the distended state in which the vessels are when first formed, and to their contraction afterwards, the contraction is taking place sometimes to a very great degree, so that after a sore, which has healed smoothly, very great disfiguration is produced by drawing parts out of their natural situation. In the filling up of cavities, or the formation of new parts, most of those parts which originally existed, become reproduced, with the following exceptions; Muscles when divided become united by a tendinous, and not muscular structure; Glands at least those which secrete fluids, the substance reproduced not possessing an excretory Duct; Cartilages when divided unite by bone in the Adult, sometimes by Cartilage in Youth. The extremities of Bones, situated within Capsular Ligaments, do not unite by bone. <u>Treatment of Ulceration.</u>

When a wound has happened the first application is generally a piece of Lint to allay the Bleeding, this adheres so firmly, that it becomes necessary to apply moisture to remove it, with this view, and to favour the secretion of Matter a poultice is generally applied, this is done also where the cavity of an Abcess requires to be filled, it produces a secretion of Matter by its stimulating effects, and thus promotes the formation of Granulations, when the granulations are level with the surrounding parts, you endeavour to hasten the Cicatrization, bringing the edges of the sore nearer to each other, by straps of adhesive plaster. When a sore is quite healthy the granulations are arising a little above the level of the skin, this favours the process of cicatrization, which will not take place while the Granulations are below the edges of the Skin; when they rise too high, pressure is required, this may be ~~applied~~ done by applying a little simple Ointment and using a Roller, or the application of a little sheet Lead may be had recourse to; besides this there are many other states which render cicatrization very difficult. The action of the vessels being too langui

these have a glassy transparent appearance, which is owing to the Vessels not shooting into the Adhesive Matter, this requires a Stimulating application as the Nitrate of Silver, Sulphate of Zinc, or Copper. Wine and Stimulating Medicines may be given and if the sore is not on the lower extremity, moderate excercise may be used. Inflamed state of the Granulations they appear covered with a brown crust, and require the use of Fomentations and Poultices, Purgatives ought be given so as to subdue the disposition to inflammation. The Sloughing State, this occurs when sores have been neglected, and the Patient has walked about a great deal; use fomentations, and poultices combined with some stimulating ingredients. Spt of Turpentine may be applied warm, the best application is the Nitric Acid Lotion, about 50 Drops to a Quart of Water, this not only excites healthy granulations, but removes the offensive smell which arises from the sore, and which is sometimes very distressing to the patient In Sloughs taking place in Children, the Blackwash is an excellent application. Sloughs in the pudenda of Girls, under the neck of fat Children behind the Ears &c are much benefited by it, Calomel ought to be given at the same time, in doses of two Grains once or twice a day, this removes the disposition to form Sloughs. When this is taking place in the Adult give Ammonia and Opium, and support the Constitution.

Irritable Sores; there is some times taking place a great degree of Irritability without much inflammation, it is painful, and when touched the pain is exquisite, the best application is the Ung.t Hydrarg: Mitis ℥j Opii ℥j but if it will not bear the Mercury, the Opium may be rubbed up with simple Ointment, giving at the same time Calomel grij Opii gri vel if this is the most effectual way of diminishing the irritability. A weak Nitric Acid Wash is sometimes useful. Sarsaparilla diminishes the irritability of the Body, especially when arising from the use of Mercury. Infusion of Digitalis has been applied to these sores with advantage,

till the Narcotics have been tried. Sores kept up by the irritation of extraneous bodies, by the exfoliation of Bones &c. Nails are sometimes producing very troublesome sores. 1st from the Nail growing into the Skin at the edges, a fungus shoots up, which cannot be effectually removed without removing the cause, to do this the Nail ought to be scraped thin, and the blade of a small pair of scissors introduced under the Nail, the edge of which is to be turned up and cut off, it ought to be cut so as not to grow again to the same extent. 2nd When the Gland becomes inflamed the Nail grows Black, in this case it is necessary to destroy the gland either by sulphate of Copper, or Arsenic, or else removing it with the knife, these are all very painful, and the latter is the only sure way of curing the disease. The Nail does not grow again after the gland has been removed. There are sores arising from the cellular membrane becoming dead, scaly tumours then form, suppuration takes place and the dead portion sloughs away, these are returning frequently in different parts, they arise from intemperance, anxiety, or some weakening Cause. Give alterative doses of Mercury, the compound Calomel Pill five grains twice a day, and the Decoct. Sarsap.; apply poultices to the part. As the constitution improves the sores heal, the disposition to the disease being removed. When sores in females are accompanied with Amenorrhoea, they will go on favourably for a short time, but at the period at which the patient ought to have menstruated a Bloody discharge is taking place from the surface, this returning at every period, before you can cure these it will be necessary to restore the accustomed discharge, and when this has taken place, the sore will generally heal readily. The Blood discharged is natural, and not the true Menstrual fluid.

Lecture 9th On Irritable Ulcers.

Ulcers are sometimes forming Sinuses of considerable extent, which are occasionally proving very tedious in their cure, they are kept open by the discharge which is secreted from their surface, and which is destroying any advance which may take place towards healing. If these are situated near the surface, the best method is to lay them open; but if deeply seated a Bougie armed with Caustic may be used, or injections as Tinctura Lytta, diluted with about eight ~~gtt~~ times its quantity of Water; and of these means stimulate the sides of the sore, so as to produce adhesion. A Seton may be passed through them, which by its stimulating effects, pro=motes ~~the~~ the granulating process, it may then be withdrawn, and adhesion takes place. Some of these sinuses will not heal without division, this takes place in muscular structure, the action of the Muscles seperating the sides of the sore; this is the reason why Fistula in Ano is so difficult to heal, and which cannot be done with certainty without dividing the parts.

Cutaneous Sores. When the cuticle becomes abraded, and the surface beneath exposed, a new cuticle is then required, and to promote the formation of this many Lotions, and Ointments have been used, as the Black, and Yellow wash, the Ung.= Hydrarg. Nit. Mitis &c.; the granulations of skin may be covered by cuticle in a few hours, by the application of Sulphas Zinci gr i Liquor Plumbi ℥i. But if the constitution is affected, attention must be paid to it, and if it is occurring in Children, the best Medicine is Calomel. Varicose Ulcers. A state of enlargement of veins, is produc=ing extensive desquamation of the Cuticle. When they do become distended their valves does not act proper ~~effect~~, and the column of Blood is with difficulty supported, the Arteries are obliged to exert themselves more than naturally, becomes altered in their action, and secretes a scurvy encrustation of cuticle, instead

* If the Black or Yellow wash doth not succeed, Mr Cooper recomends a Lotion composed of equal parts of Milk & Lime Water.

† In Inflammation of Veins ~~blee~~ bleed both Generally, & Locally, & adhere to the Antiphlogistic regimen.

this may be relieved by applying the Black or Yellow wash, keeping the patient in the recumbent posture, and using a Roller applied tight round the leg. Sometimes while the patient is walking, or taking other exercise, he is suddenly alarmed by the bleeding of a part by the bursting of a vein, this may be relieved by the recumbent posture, and a dossil of Lint applied to the part with a Roller applied round the whole leg; in a few days the wound in the vein heals under this treatment, but if it is neglected, inflammation of the Vein is liable to take place, which is frequently attended with the worst consequences. Varicose Veins are sometimes producing large Ulcers, which are tedious in their cure. If the sore is inflamed the recumbent posture will be necessary, but if they are indolent a moderate degree of exercise will be necessary. To cure these it was formerly a common Practice to tie the Vein, which was frequently succeeded by inflammation and many of the cases terminated unfavourably. It could never however succeed in curing the sore, as it was wrong in principle. The different vessels are producing different degrees of irritability, when Wounded. The Absorbents when divided are producing more constitutional irritation than Veins, and wounds in Veins are attended with worse consequences than in Arteries. This is owing not only to their irritability but to the different modes in which each are united. Wounds into Veins are frequently followed by inflammation, and an Ulcer takes place on the edge of the wound, this requires the application of a tight bandage below the sore, which decreases the force of the circulation in the part, and gives an opportunity for the wound to heal. Inflammation takes place more readily below a tight bandage than above it. When suppuration takes place in Veins, the sooner an opening is made into them the better, if the Matter is allowed to remain, the constitutional irritation is very great. Ulcers are frequently supported by a dropsical state of the part, these are occuring in the lower extremities; the way in which Nature relives Dropsy is by forming an Ulcer, through which

a great quantity of fluid is discharged. These Ulcers are only to be relieved by attending to the Constitution. Sores are prevented from healing by the state of the edges, as when the Cuticle becomes thickened, Caustic may be applied, or the edges may be scarified to produce inflammation, and seperate the Cuticle. Arsenic may also be used, but great caution is necessary as it readily becomes absorbed. The edges are sometimes becoming inverted, the sore being quite concave, this requires the application of Caustic also keeping the edges constantly wet with Black Wash. round the edges daily. This is frequently the cause in sores arising in weak constitutions, or after the use of Mercury. The Decoction of Sarsaparilla may be used with advantage, and a generous diet ought to be allowed. When the edges are everted, it is arising either from some irritating substance, as bone, or some extraneous body in the Wound, or from the malignant nature of the sore, as Cancer, Fungus Hematodes &c. Treatment of Ulcers. When these are first received into Hospitals they are more or less inflamed, and the usual treatment is to apply Poultices, or Fomentations, and give purgative medicines, in a few days the inflammation subsides, and Granulations begin to arise, to hasten this process it may be useful to apply a little weak Ung.t Hydrarg. Nit. to Stimulate. When the cavity is quite filled and the Granulations are arising a little above the surface; straps of Adhesive Plaster may be applied, the advantages of this application are three; 1st to bring the edges nearer to each other, 2nd to gently stimulate the sore, 3rd to adapt the granulations of the Skin to those of the surface of the sore, by which inosculation is more readily taking place. But this is injurious in irritable sores and those arising from a debilitated constitution.

Lecture 10th On Mortification.

Gangrene Sphacelus and Mortification are synonymous terms altho differently applied, they signify the partial death of any part of the Body. It is produced in two ways either by previous increased action, or by a diminution of the nervous power from cold. The first is by far the most frequent cause, the symptoms are pain, considerable inflammation of an erysepelatous appearance attacking the aponeroses & Muscles, and extending to some distance. When this has continued some time a vesicle appears of a brownish colour, which discharges when broken a bloody serum; the constitution suffers very considerably, Rigors, and Delirium, generally come on attended with vomiting, but the most unequivocal symptom is a troublesome hickup, this is taking place before Mortification has actually commenced in parts near the heart, but not until afterwards in the extremities. The pulse is quicker than natural. When arising from exposure from cold the effect is different: A person exposed to Cold finds some parts as the tips of the Ears, or the Nose benumbed, if warmth is applied immediately considerable inflammation is produced, which after a short time is diminished it returns however several times, and at length Mortification is brought on from the increased action. In cold climates when any part has been exposed to cold the circulation becomes completely arrested, but may be restored without dangerous consequences by rubbing the part with Snow, but if warmth is applied Mortification is produced; When the life of a part becomes destroyed, a curious process is set up by nature to seperate the dead part; around which is a white line situated on the living parts, this is shortly becoming vesicated, and if punctured a small quantity of Serum is discharged. The Surgeon anxiously looks

for this white line, as he then knows that Mortification has ceased, and here it is that the suppurative process commences. After a short time a groove becomes formed in this line, by the absorption of the living parts, the dead do not become absorbed, at least in a very trifling degree. After this Suppuration is taking place, and Granulations become formed which are extending into the dead parts, and which absorbs a small portion of the dead parts in contact with them. When the Skin has seperated, the Cellular Membrane becomes in part absorbed, but as this part possesses but little vascularity, it generally sloughs at a short distance ~~from~~ nearer the heart, than the skin. The Muscles are seperated a little shorter than the skin, but not so short as the cellular Membrane, and a white line is first formed round them, the same as skin. A Tendon possesses very little living power, they slough some times to a considerable extent, thereby occasion suppuration to take place. Bones seperate considerably shorter than the skin, sufficient muscle and skin being in general left to cover them, and form a good Stump. The less living power any part possesses the further the sloughs are extending, as in the tendons and cellular substance. Large Arteries are divided by this process without any bleeding taking place, opposite to the part at which ulceration is likely to occur, the Artery becomes filled with adhesive Matter, and this is sometimes extending a great way up the Vessel, the same effect is taking place with respect to the Veins. Mr Cooper when young had occasion to amputate a thigh for Mortification of the leg, seperation was taking place below the knee; he was much surprised on finding that no hemorrhage took place from the femoral artery, when the tourniquet was loosed, the Artery being closed with adhesive matter. Predisposing Causes. The principle of these is weakness, but it may arise from other causes. It is liable to take place in the Nates after some fevers, if care is not taken to prevent

the patient from lying continually on his back. In Measles Blisters are often followed by large sloughs, and great care is necessary also in their application in Scarlatina, sometimes under the fever produced by Mercury in Scrophulous habits extensive sloughs are taking place. Old age is a frequent cause of Mortification, some parts are more disposed to mortify than others, as those parts which are situated at the greatest distance from the heart, and those which possess the least vascularity. Occasional Cause. This is generally inflammation, there being very few instances to the contrary. Inflammation produces mortification by a destruction of the Solids from excessive action, the exception to inflammation being the occasional cause), is in Hydrothorax, in which dark coloured spots are taking place in the lower extremities without any previous inflammation. When parts are severely bruised, the life of that part becomes so effectually destroyed that inflammation cannot take place, and they immediately go on to Mortification. Mortification is first the result of the living power of Vessels being destroyed by increased action, and then of the coagulation of the Blood in the dead Vessels which takes place in about ten minutes after their life is destroyed. Treatment. This principally consists of two things, first to prevent it actually taking place when threatened, and in the management of it when it has taken place. When parts are disposed to mortify local but not constitutional bleeding may be had recourse to, to remove the congestion of the vessels, this may be done either by leeches or scarifications. Poultices and Fomentations may be applied to subdue the inflammation. But Opium must principally be relied upon, this diminishes the frequency of the Pulse, and strengthens the force of circulation. Stimuli ought not to be given when the Pulse is quick, the tongue dry, and the secretions stopped. Purgatives ought to be given, but great care is necessary, as they were-

very liable to bring on Diarrhoea, which very much hastens Mortifica-
Steel may be used with advantage, as it strengthens the general
power without too much excitement. Inflammation of an Erysipe-
latous kind in the country may require bleeding, but in town it
requires a contrary treatment, as Bark and nourishing diet. -
Leeches and Evaporating lotions may be applied to the part. In cases
of Sloughing you may apply slightly stimulating poultices as of
Port Wine and Bread, or stale Beer grounds, fomentations as hot as
the patient can bear them, this is to be done with a view to excite
the surrounding parts into a state of inflammation. When the
process of Granulation has begun the Nitric Acid wash may be used
with advantage, this hastens the formation of Granulations, and remov-
any unpleasant smell, which is sometimes very distressing to the patient.
In Children the Black wash will be found most serviceable. Opium may
be given here with advantage. Bark is apt to disagree with the Stomach
Ammonia either alone or combined with Musk is extremely useful.
The constitution may be supported with Port Wine, or Spirits accord-
to what the patient has been accustomed. Amputation is generally
~~unne~~ unnecessary except where seperation is taking place at an incon-
venient part; Nature will generally be sufficient, but the Bone may
be sawn through to hasten the process. When the patients constitution
is weak and not able to support the process, it will sometimes better
to amputate. But it must not be done until Mortification has entirely
ceased, and the Granulations must be perfectly healthy, or else the stump
will afterwards Mortify. When mortification is occuring from the life of
a part being suddenly destroyed, or where it is quite local, the operation
may safely be performed, to prevent the extension of it, but where it
arises from constitutional causes the stump will mortify if the operation
is performed before it has entirely ceased. Old people are subject to no
co-i-

of the toes and feet more especially if they are tall, this is frequently arising from the Ossification of the blood vessels, and on this account very unmanageable; they are subject to it also from very slight causes, as a small cut, or abrasion, the disease is returning here if any operation is performed. The whole limb ought to be rubbed with Liniment Ammonia which increases the force of circulation or action, and it should be kept very warm being wrapped in Flannels.

Carbuncle is an abcess forming in unhealthy constitutions, the cellular membrane dies under the formation of Matter great pain is felt in the part before the disease appears, general hardness, and livid colour of the skin then takes place; a number of openings form in the livid part of the skin, and the cellular membrane sloughs away through them. Granulations shoot up from the Muscles, throwing off the cellular substance. When these are taking place on the back they generally terminate favourably, but the nearer they are to the head the greater is the danger, and are never recovered from when on the head. The treatment is the same as was mentioned in Sloughs, but a crucial opening ought to be made through the skin in order to allow the free evacuations of the Sloughs.

Lecture 11th On Injuries of the Head.

As the Brain supports Sensation, as it influences the motions of the Body, and it supports the functions of the Mind. Injuries of this organ must of course be attended with very numerous, extensive, and often dangerous symptoms. When the Brain is injured the first symptom is generally vomiting, and when severe this is coming on almost immediately after the accident, this is occurring from sympathy, between the Brain and Stomach, the latter being supplied with nervous influence immediately from the former, by the eight pair of nerves.

blood is not unfrequently vomited up, but in general this is not proceeding from a rupture of the Vessels of the Stomach, but of those of the Nose, and as the patient lays in a recumbent posture the blood trickles down the Oesophagus. Bleeding from the Ears is a dangerous symptom as it seldom occurs unless the Bones of the Skull are fractured. The pupils of the eyes are sometimes contracted, but more frequently dilated, and it now and then happens that one is contracted, and the opposite one dilated, this arises from the injury being received on one side of the head affecting the eye on the opposite side. There is a general loss of motion, and sensation, but the latter is not quite complete, but in the most extensive injuries the patient betrays some degree of feeling when operated on. The Faces and sometimes the Urine are discharged involuntarily, but more frequently a suppression of Urine takes place, and a Catheter is obliged to be had recourse to. Hemiplegia is sometimes produced. Occasionally the patient is only stunned, and recovers immediately; but in more severe cases the mental powers ~~are~~ are not unfrequently weakened ~~to~~ for the remainder of life. The degree of diminution of the mental faculties is various, the patient will sometimes continue to perform many things that they have been accustomed to, from the force of habit, although in other respects they are quite irrationable; besides the above symptoms, the Bowels are costive; the Heart acts laboriously, and the Pulse is slow; the Respiration is often affected, the apoplectic stertor being frequently occasioned. The causes producing these symptoms are two Concussion, and Compression.

Concussion is such a commotion of the Brain, as occasions either an alteration of the action, or a Lesion of its substance. It is to be distinguished from Compression by the patient appearing to sleep as in health, but in compression the patient has the ~~apoplec~~ apoplectic stertor. The pulse is not affected while a sleep, but as soon as he begins to make any exertion

it becomes very much affected. But it is frequently very difficult to distinguish between them, as when concussion produces lesion, extravasation of Blood is frequently taking place producing compression. It has been said that on dissection of those who die of concussion no effect whatever could be discovered on the Brain, but in those cases that Mr C. had an opportunity of examining the Brain he has generally found more or less lesion and in one case he found a seperation of the Pia Mater from the Brain had been produced. In concussion the danger is arising from the subsequent inflammation which is set up, and in cases where lesion is suspected extensive blood letting is necessary, but where that is not the case, moderate bleeding may be sufficient. In some cases where it has not been severe, the patient has been much relieved by vomiting, after this has taken place, the senses frequently return; this has induced some Practioners to give Emetics, and sometimes this has been done with advantage, but where the injury has been severe it is likely to be injurious, rather than serviceable. The first object is to take a way a pretty large quantity of Blood, and Mr C. thinks this has quite as good an effect when taken from a Vein in the Arm, as when the Temporal, artery, or Jugular Vein is opened. Sometimes patients are labouring under such depression of Spirits that it is unsafe to take blood away immediately, but this may be done with advantage, when the pulse is becoming quick, or stronger. As the only view of removing Blood is to prevent the subsequent inflammation, it would perhaps be safe in general to wait a short time as little or no advantage is gained from bleeding immediately, and it is sometimes ~~ad~~ attended with danger. In most cases therefore it will be advisable to wait until the nervous energy has regained itself a little. The quantity of Blood required to be taken away is greater in concussion than in any other injury. Mr C. once had a-

× In slight cases & when the Inflammation is subdued Mr. C. advises the Bowels to be kept open with Calomel & the Sulphate of Magnesia & the Scalp to be rubbed with Ung.t Lytta or the Linim.t Ammon: cum Ol. Lytta; Electricity may be tried; but when Irritation does not produce the effect, nor will it always especially in people who are low & Nervous apply an evaporating Lotion to the Scalp either of Æther & Water or Sp.t of Wine & Water; & give the following Draught three or four times a day. ℞ Ammonia Subcarbonatis gr viij Aqua Menthæ Ætheria ℥iss Tinctura Cardamomi Composita ʒi Misce —

case patient from whom he took 208 Oz of Blood in the space of eight days. If Bleeding is not strictly attended to and performed, as soon as any inflammatory action shows itself in the system; Matter is thrown out on the Brain which is producing compression, and the effusion is not readily again removed. At the same time that the above depleting plan is followed up, Purgatives ought to be freely given, Calomel in the dose from three to five grains twice a day, combined with Sulph: Magnesia et Infusi Senna may be given; Acidulous drinks may be given at the same time, with a view to irritate the intestines and by increasing the circulation in them, to relieve the Brain, by diminishing the vascularity of that organ. In Children where bleeding cannot be carried to so great an extent, Leeches may be applied to the Temples. The secretions of the Skin ought to be kept up, and for this purpose Antimonials ought to be given, all sudorifics containing Opium ought to be carefully avoided. Bottles filled with hot water should be applied to the feet, this promotes perspiration, and in some cases decreases the circulation ~~of it~~ in the Brain, by increasing it in the extremities. Blister must only be used very sparingly in the active stage of the disease, and not so as to stimulate the system; in more remote stages they may be serviceable. In cases of Concussion no operation is required, it adds considerably to the danger without being attended with any good effect. In the remote ~~cases~~ effects as Idotism, or Insanity, little can be done, except when it depends upon some extravasation. In slighter cases as pains in the head, the shower bath may be used with advantage, as well as shaving the head and applying cold evaporating Lotions &c.

Respiration also accompanied with sighing, the secretory actions are altered, more or less marked, pain in consequence [illegible] gradually diminishes & pale pain in the head upon exposure or accidents of the air, &c. &c.

Compare the effusion produced by the brain with that of small pox & by fever & inflammation. If there is fracture with apoplectic effusion blood & if the symptoms do not yield by the diminution of tension & pressure the trephine ought to be applied if the extravasated blood is not between the bones & dura mater [illegible] no fracture if another the brain or other elements [illegible]

Lecture 12th On Compression.

Compression is arising from three causes, the extravasation of Blood, the pressure of bone, or the formation of Matter. The symptoms of extravasation, are in addition to those of Concussion, the apoplectic Stertor, a slow irregular, or intermitting pulse, with one or both pupils dilated. If these symptoms are brought on immediately, it may be inferred that they are proceeding from a portion of bone, if they come on gradually, from extravasation, and if not ~~from~~ for a length of time, from the formation of matter. In the treatment of extravasation, there are three objects in view, 1st to prevent inflammation, 2nd to promote absorption of what is extravasated, 3rd to prevent as much as possible greater effusion from taking place. These are all to be accomplished in a great measure by bloodletting. The Blood is situated either between the Dura Mater and Skull, where the quantity of Blood is depending upon the size of the ruptured Vessels, and is sometimes amounting to two or three Ounces, between the Pia Mater and Tunica Arachnoidea; or between the former, and the substance of the Brain, or lastly into the Brain it self; the symptoms in all these situations of the Blood, are generally the same, except in some parts, it is affecting only one eye. It will be necessary to take away Blood from the arm freely, and to give purgatives, antimonials will be found useful by acting upon the skin; if the symptoms continue it will be necessary to trephine if the situation of the extravasated Blood can be found; it is sometimes difficult to do this as for instance a person receives a violent blow on the head by which he knocked down, and strikes his head ~~on the~~ on the opposite side, it is not easy to determine wether the original blow, or the one received in falling is productive of the extravasation, if this can be determined, it will be proper to trephine, and if you find extravasation

Extensive fractures physicit a larger quantity of blood to the part to so necessary effusion

where neither incision nor tourniquet need be
depletion

on the external surface of the Dura Mater, the symptoms will be immediately relieved, but it will be wrong to repeat the operation if you are unsuccessful at first; it has been recomended to open the Dura Mater if blood is supposed to be beneath it, but this is very dangerous, wounds of this membrane being seldom recovered from. When a portion of the bone is removed there is an appearance which one might suppose was occasioned by a fluid under the Dura Mater, by that membrane rising and feeling quite flacced. Fractures of themselves produce no symptoms of injury to the Brain, if these symptoms are arising, they are produced by Concussion, or extravasation under the fracture. Fractures of the Base of the Skull are seldom recovered from, the injury received being so great as to produce very violent symptoms of concussion or extravasation, these cases generally occasion bleeding from the Ears, because the the fracture is usually extending along the petrous portion of the Temporal bone, however some cases have been known to recover, if the symptoms are not severe there is no reason why the fracture ought not to be united in the Base as in any other part of the Skull. Fractures of the Skull require depletion, and if there arises no symptoms of compression, no operation will be required, but if this should be the case it may be proper to trephine. Fractures are sometimes occasioning depressions, but this is not always productive of bad consequences, although at a superficial examination the depression may appear considerable, it is to be recollected that the external plate of the Skull is depressed considerably more than the internal. Fractures are divided into Simple and Compound. Depression is sometimes accompanied with symptoms of injury to the Brain, at other times not, sometimes remote injuries are arising, as inflammation this is taking place from ten to fourteen days after the accident. Depression may occasion a total loss of the powers of the Mind for some weeks, but these will immediately return, as soon as the portion of Bone is raised. - - - -

Compound fracture produced accidentally
of a bone is slightly depressed only, with the
of any more Comm. & of course merely the apoplectic
stroke
The external table may be depressed without
the internal

Division of the scalp in simple fracture is a very
bad practice & does much mischief —

See first V. 1 — & Cooper's Lectures

† In Compound fracture Mr C. advises the depressed bone to be raised
with the Elevator if possible, if that is not sufficient the Trephine
must be had recourse too immediately after the Accident;
performing the operation when Inflammation of the Brain
has come on will be of no use — — liable to apoplexy
as being on the Inflamed brain —

A remarkable instance of this occured in a Sailor who lay quite senseless under an accident of this kind for thirteen months, and who recovered his senses about three or four days after the depressed portion of bone had been removed. Depression occasionally gives rise to Epileptic symptoms, by the irritation produced by a small portion of Bone pricking the Dura Mater. If there is no wound in case of depression, you simply prevent inflammation by depletion, it is a bad practice to make an incision through the Scalp to find a depression if there are no symptoms to indicate it. There is frequently a strong appearance of depression, this is arising from the cellular membrane being so much condensed by the Blow, that the extravasated blood cannot penetrate the cells of the part, but is poured into the surrounding parts, which swell up considerably so that a hollow is left which may be mistaken for depression. When depression is accompanied by a wound, the depressed bone ought to be immediately raised, otherwise inflammation is produced, and it is dangerous to wait until that commences, no advantage being obtained from raising the depressed bone. In simple fracture of the skull it will be only necessary to use depletion freely, if there are no symptoms of compression come on, it will be unnecessary to trephine; but if symptoms of compression come on it will be necessary to trephine. If the fracture is compound it will be necessary to trephine whether there are any symptoms of compression or not, and if there is depression the Bone must be raised. Cases however has been known to recover, where no operation has been attempted, but they generally prove fatal.

The Leech drinking is a Diagnostic mark

Lecture 13th Inflammation of the Brain.

The third cause of compression is the formation of Matter in the substance of the Brain, or its membranes. Inflammation is not taking place soon after accidents, seldom in less than six or eight days, and frequently not for even two or three weeks or more. Patients having had injuries of the head, are not free from the danger of having inflammation brought on by rather more exercise than usual, or by any excess in drinking for some considerable time. The symptoms of inflammation are either constitutional, or local, of the former rigors are most general, they however are always present, but for the most part two in twenty four hours, sometimes they are occuring more frequently, there is generaley some fever present soon after the rigors commence. Coma is generally produced, not very severe at the first, the Patient becomes sleepy, and is with difficulty roused, but where that is done the mind is still perfect, and after a time the Coma becomes more considerable, the loss of mental faculties is complete. There is nothing to be judged of the feel of the Pulse at the wrist, but the Carotid arteries beat with extreme violence. When matter is formed on the Brain hemiplegia is frequently the result, this is affecting the opposite side to which the matter is formed; Epilepsy is sometimes also brought on, which affects both sides, but sometimes one more than the other. The local symptoms are pain in the Head, inflamed state of the Eyes, intolerence to Light, the Scalp becomes odematous and the Wound ceases to secrete and becomes glassy, from the granulations ceasing to convey Blood, the adhesive substance secreted becomes transparent, this is arising from the want of inflammation because of the increased circulation internally. Matter is found in different situations. 1st Between the Dura Mater and Skull.

Over

Abscesses within the substance of the brain do not produce such severe symptoms as in any other part.

Danger of a wound in the brain is not imi-
= mediate but subsequent by influence
Danger from Tetanus which arises from inflam.
& effusion of extraneous matter
The danger arises from Tetanus & subsequent inflam.

2nd In the Sinuses, this is taking place either from Ulceration through the Dura Mater, or from an original abscess in the sinus. 3rd Either between the tunica Arachnoidea and the Pia Mater, or between the latter and the Brain. The first of these is unfortunately not taking place so often as the others, it is the only one in which an operation can be serviceable. The Cause of inflammation after injuries of the Head are various. Severe concussion, extravasation of Blood in small quantity from being neglected, pressure of a portion of bone, inflammation of the Scalp, wounds of the Brain, these are all liable to bring on inflammation, and consequent formation of Matter. Wounds of the Brain are not necessarily fatal even when large quantities of Brain have been lost, Patients have been known to do well. They do not produce immediate alteration of the functions of this organ, it is when they are occasioning extravasation, and consequently symptoms of compression they immediately destroy the mental powers. In cases of depression where portions of Brain are expelled equivalent to the depression, there are no symptoms of compression arising. Hemiplegia is not unfrequently arising from wounds, and is attacking the opposite side to which the wound was received. When a wound has been received in the Brain, a fungus is generally projecting from the Dura Mater, this consists of coagulated blood, adhesive matter which is thrown out by the Brain and a small portion of the Brain itself, this sometimes continues to throw off Sloughs until a considerable portion of the Brain is removed. The mode of treatment, if the fungus is not arising above the skin is merely to apply Lint dipped in Lime water, or some other astringent, with straps of adhesive plaster, and over that a Roller so as to produce a considerable degree of pressure; if the fungus arises above the skin it must be removed first by ligature, for if pressure is applied previously it will produce symptoms of Compression. This will generally succeed

When the Scalp appears gangrenous or the granulations appear glazey apply Poultices & Fomentations.

Mostly fatal by the great seperation of the Dura mater & exfoliation

Bleed freely Leeches to the feet & Purges, it is very different to Erysipelas - Cold Lotions

Mr. C. thinks Depletion, and the Antiphlogistic regimen will be the best way of treating this disease: he never saw a case of Carbuncle upon the Head that got well when the Lymph is wounded it is more dangerous -

In Children the Trephine rarely need be used the Elevator prouving sufficient -

He who makes a wound thro' the scalp deserves scalping himself -

if the opening is not large, but where that is the case it will generally terminate fatally. It used to be the practic to enlarge the opening in order to allow the Slough to come away freely, but this is attended with great danger and no advantage. The treatment of inflammation consists in full depletion, either from the arm, or jugular vein, and in more severe cases advantage is obtained by opening the temporal artery. Purgatives freely administered external irritation by means of Blisters to the Head. When rigors are occuring it is advisable to trephine. But unfortunately little advantage is derived from this, unless the matter is situated between the Dura Mater and the Skull, in this case the matter appears through the teeth of the saw, as soon as they are through the internal table. There is no hope of a recovery when it is situated in the substance of the brain or even under the Dura Mater, in the latter case it will be of little or no service to puncture that membrane, but it may be done as a last resource. After injuries of the head Erysipelatous inflammation is attacking the scalp, more frequently when the injury is attended with contusion, there is then considerable danger; the inflammation is sometimes very severe from slight injuries; they are productive of inflammation of the Brain, from the free communication which there is between the internals and external parts. The treatment in these cases is to give Bark in considerable quantity, after having given purgatives.

Operation of Trephining. The Instruments required for this operation are few at present, they were formerly more numerous and complicated. A Scalpel with two edges, the one to devide the integuments, the other to seperate the pericraneum from the bone, a crown of a trephine with a centre pin fixed by means of a screw, a handle by which this is worked and an Elevator. The places at which it is improper to trephine, are 1st the Frontal Sinus, 2nd in a line extending from the Nose longitudinally to the Occiput, 3rd the anterior angle of the Parietal Bones;

& Mr Cooper prefers a Crucial Incision providing the Fracture is not extensive. After the bone is removed bring the edges of the wound together & apply a Poultice over them until Granulations arise. If the extravasated blood is situated under the trephined part let it be seperated by nature, but if it is situated under the bone & Dura Mater further than the trephined part & is producing Compression, you must remove it with a Director. Puncturing the Dura Mater will be of no use. — Exfoliation of a portion of the Cranium from Accidents with symptoms of Inflammation of the Brain, the operation may be had recourse to. Injuries of the Scalp frequently produces Inflammation of the Brain owning to the communication which the Pericranium has with the Dura Mater by means of the Diploë: the appearance after death in those who die from injuries of the Scalp (fourth or fifth day) we find the Dura Mater inflamed, & a quantity of ~~blo~~ fluid between the Pia Mater & Tunica Arachnoides. In Eruptive diseases of the Scalp Mr C. recomends the Yellow Wash, and the Bowels to be kept open with Calomel &c. Injuries of the Spinal Marrow are similar to those of the Head; in Concussion of the Spinal Marrow upon the Loins apply Cupping Glasses, & Bleed from the Arm if necessary, also keep the bowels open, afterwards apply a perpetual Blister if necessary. Extravasation of blood upon the Spinal Marrow takes place now & then it produces gradual Paralysis of the Lower Extremities; we sometimes have pressure upon the Spinal Marrow from fracture of the vertebra, in these cases but little can be done.

4th the posterior inferior angle of the same bones. The incision is to be made in that way in which the fracture can be best traced, but more of the Scalp ought not to be seperated than is absolutely necessary, ex exfoliation of the Bone is liable to take place, and delay the cure. After sawing for some time the pin is to be removed as soon as the saw will remain in the groove without ~~out~~ it, having passed the diploe great care is necessary, and it will be proper frequently to feel with a probe wether you are through the Bone or not. It will be necessary to bear in mind that Children, and old people have no diploe. As soon as one side is sawn through, the Bone ought to be raised with the Elevator, if you wait to saw the whole through you will very much endanger the Dura Mater. Having ~~the~~ removed the Bone, apply a dossil of Lint to keep up the discharge, and bringing the edges together heal by the adhesive process.

Lecture 14th On Hydrocele.

Hydrocele is an accumulation of water in the tunica vaginalis testis, not between the tunica albuginea, and tunica vaginalis, but between the two coverings which the testicle receives from the tunica vaginalis. There is also a collection of fluid sometimes taking place in the tunica vaginalis of the Cord, this is called Hydrocele of the Cord.

Symptoms. These are swelling begining at the lower part of the Scrotum and extending upwards, taking on the pyriform shape as it enlarges, but this it again looses when very large, an undulatory motion may be perceived through the whole extent of the swelling, at first it is soft and easily gives way to the finger, but becomes more tense as it enlarges; it is unattend with pain until it has much increased in size, when that is the case the pain is felt in the Loins, arising principally from the weight of the tumour

the veins are sometimes a little varicose, the Scrotum is not discoloured, the tunica vaginalis is not adhering more than natural to the Scrotum which may readily be moved upon the tumour. It is generally transparent, very seldom otherwise if properly examined, to do this the tumour should be grasped at the posterior part so as to dilate the fore part of the Sack, and make it as tense as possible, if while it is thus held, the room be darkened and a candle brought to the side of the swelling, the light may be perceived to shine through, this is however sometimes not the case, from the thickening of the tunica vaginalis, or from the discoloration of the fluid contained in it, which is found upon examination to be more dense. It sometimes happens that hydrocele is formed on both sides, this however is a rare occurrence.

Varieties. It is sometimes divided into two swellings, one extending from above the Abdominal ring ~~downwards to the Scrotum~~ towards the abdomen, the other extending from the ring downwards to the Scrotum, this is very liable to be mistaken for hernia congenita, when thus formed it dilates on coughing, a part of the fluid being under the tendon of the external oblique, is forced down by the contraction of that muscle. In this case the only criterion of the moment is the transparency, but from its history more may be learned, if it has gradually increased in size, and has never returned into the Abdomen, we know immediately it is not Hernia. Hydrocele not unfrequently communicates with the cavity of the abdomen; in this case it either may or may not be accompanied with Hernia Congenita sometimes the aperture in the tunica Vaginalis is large enough to allow intestine to descend, at others it is so small that water only can pass through it, when the Patient is in the recumbent posture, the water passes readily into the Abdomen, this is generally thought to be Hernia and a Truss is applied, but still the tumour returns when the patient is erect, the mode of practice in this case is peculiar, a truss is to be applied, to bring on adhesion of the

side of the aperture, so that all communication is cut off from the Abdomen, and then if the Hydrocele continues it may be tapped. In Ascites communicating with the Scrotum it is sometimes preferable to puncture the Scrotum, and allow the water in that way to escape, than to perform the operation in the usual way, and afterwards cure the Hydrocele. The pressure of the fluid upon the tunica vaginalis is sometimes occasioning inflammation to take place, which is succeeded by a thickening of the tunica; it has occasionly been ossified from the same cause. It is this which occasionly destroys the transparency so peculiar to this disease. The Tunica Vaginalis is sometimes found adhering to the testicle, which occasions the difference we sometimes find in the situation of the latter. It is usually found at the under and back part, but in consequences of adhesion, it is occasionally found at the fore part of the tumour, or some times at the upper part, this requires a good deal of caution, as mistakes have been made in this respect, and the testicle punctured by the trocar; it may generally ascertained by making pressure on the part, when that part of the tumour is pressed in the Testicle is situated, a sensation is felt as if the testicle was squeezed. Within the tunica Vaginalis cysts are sometimes formed which baffle all attempts to cure the Hydrocele, after the fluid has been evacuated, these Cysts so soon enlarging, soon reproduce the disease. Sometimes Hydrocele may happen in the Cord accompanied by a descent of the intestine, which is sometimes formed into a sac containing fluid, in one of these instances Mr C. tapped the swelling and a fluid was discharged, differing from Serum in not being coagulable by heat. Hydrocele is distinguished from diseased testicle by the latter being much heavier, the form of the testicle being in some degree preserved, a little flattened at its sides, the Epidydimus also ~~for~~ retaining its shape, and if the testicle is squeezed when enlarged, the same sensation is felt as when pressure is made on healthy or

In Hydated enlargement of the testicle it is more difficult to discrimi-
-nate, the fluctuation is only partial in this and does not extend from
side to side as in Hydrocele, there is also a feeling of elasticity by which
the finger is in some degree raised when pressed; there is more pain gene-
-rally in enlarged testicle. Hernia Congenita is liable to be mistaken for
Hydrocele. Hæmatocele is rather difficult to be distinguished from it also;
this has the same shape as hydrocele, but is more firm, is not transparent,
generally arises from a blow, and is formed rather suddenly. In speaking
of this last disease, it may be well to remark the necessity of making
an incision first into the tunica Vaginalis, to ascertain whether
the testicle is diseased or not previous to taking it away, as Mr.
Cooper has seen several cases where sound testicles have been removed
when thought to be enlarged, it having been hæmatocele merely.
The first incision made in this operation ought always to lay open
the tunica vaginalis. Cause. This is said to be either increased
circulation in the heart, or diminished action of the Absorbents, but
Mr C. is of Opinion that no dropsical accumulation whatever is
taking place from the latter, as the absorbents when injected in cases
of dropsy are always found increased in size, which is a proof of their
having undergone increased action. It is from a greater determination
of blood to the heart, not amounting to inflammation, a relaxed
state of the Vessels, which are always larger and more numerous; if
it was inflamed ~~action~~ no secretion would take place.
Cure If Hydrocele is left to nature, she will set about a mode of cure.
When it has become excessively large, Inflammation is set up in the
whole Scrotum, which sphacelates in some one point only, this sepa-
-rates at the edges, ~~only~~ and through the opening thus made the water
is discharged, the internal surface of the tunica vaginalis is expo-
-sed granulations shoot up and a cure is thus performed. — —

When Hydrocele is burst by accident the water may be absorbed, and a temporary cure be the result, but the disease is apt to return. When a blow has ruptured a vessel, hamatocele may be produced, although the water of the Hydrocele has become absorbed.

Lecture 15th Hydrocele Contd

Treatment. This consists either in palliating the disease, or radically curing it. The first consists in simply drawing off the Water, there are some persons so timid that they will not submit to any other means being used, this may be done either with the Lancet or Trocar, but the former is not so well adapted for the operation as the latter, the objections to it are principally two, first it is generally attended with more bleeding from the divided vessels, which in some cases passes into the tunica Vaginalis, and forms hamatocele, the second is because you cannot so completely empty the sac, a quantity of fluid remaining at the bottom of it. The Trocar is to be passed into the Hydrocele, two thirds of its lenght downward, and inclined obliquely upwards, and backwards, if passed immediately backwards it will be in danger of wounding the testicle. The Water being drawn off no other steps are further necessary than applying a peice of adhesive plaster over the wound. This operation will be required to be performed every six Months in the general way. But where it becomes necessary to draw it off more frequently it will depend upon some Hydropic state of the constitution, and recourse must be had to Medicines for relief, such remedies must be taken as proves serviceable in other forms of Dropsy. But where it only forms about twice a year, it is a local disease and cannot be affected by constitutional remidies.

After the operation an evaporating Lotion may be applied; this will seldom prove a radical cure, altho' instances have been known in which it has succeeded. Simple as the operation is yet they are some habits so very irritable, that it is followed by a good deal of constitutional irritation, and Mr. C. has known two cases in which it occasioned death, from the very violent inflammation which is set up.

Radical Cure. This attempted on three different principles, first by promoting Absorption, secondly by the process of adhesion and thirdly by the process of granulations. It is very rare that the first of these succeeds, except when occurring in Children, when it may be had recourse to with advantage. Children soon after birth are occasionally affected with Hydrocele, here a Stimulating Lotion of the following kind may be used ℞ Aqua Ammonia Acetatis ℥iv Spt. Vini Rectif. ℥ss Ammonia Muriatis ʒij Misce. This being applied to the Scrotum setsup such a degree of irritation as will occasion the absorption of the Hydrocele, and subsequent adhesion of the Tunica Vaginalis. If it is not strong enough to occasion some degree of pain, and excoriation, some addition must be made to it, but if it is used too strong it may bring on constitutional irritation. The process of adhesion has been promoted by many different methods first by introducing extraneous bodies as Quicksilver, a few globules of this thrown in, by its pressure on the most depending parts produces ulceration, and such a degree of inflammation in the Tunica Vaginalis as shall produce Adhesion, Ulceration going on until the Quicksilver is thrown from the opening made by it through the integuments. This method was however objectionable, as was also the one which succeeded it that of introducing a peice of sponge tent. Potts strongly recommends a Seton being passed, but this is not safe except in the case of Boys, about eight ~~of~~ years of age, in whom the

F If the Scrotum is distended Mr C. thinks it causes the Cremaster Muscles to contract which will force the Injection into the Cellular Membrane.

stimulating Lotion will not succeed, a single thread may be passed through the Scrotum, with a curved needle, and allowed to remain until inflammation is set up. Caustics where next employed but they are productive of great constitutional irritation, but the great objection to them was the difficulty of knowing when to leave off their application, and if employed too long they where productive of the worst effects. Granulations are produced by excision, or incision, the operation for excision was at one time very common, this was excessively painful, and followed by a great deal of constitutional irritation in this case the whole or greater part of the tunica Vaginalis was removed. Incision was then used, this consisted the laying open the tunica vaginalis, from the top to the bottom of the tumour, and exposing the internal surface of the tunic, and sprinkling flower upon it to prevent Adhesion. This may occasionally be necessary when the testicle is supposed to be diseased and when it is wished to be seen, to ascertain whether it is so or not.

Injection The apparatus necessary for this is merely an elastic Gum Bottle, which ought to hold about four Ounces, which will in all cases be sufficient, ~~as~~ as it is very improper to distend the tunica Vaginalis, but the Scrotum should be agitated a little while the Injection is in, the best fluid we can use is a Solution of Zinci Sulphas in water, in the proper portion of a Drachm to a pint, if wine is used, equal parts of that and water are generally recommended, but the strength of this must be very uncertain, as the quality of wine is so various. Brandy has been preferred by some, in proportion of one part of that to five of water, these however may be made stronger or weaker according to the irritable, or indolent habit of the Patient; when the Injection is about to be introduced, it will be very necessary to attend to the Canula

and prevent that from escaping from the tunica vaginalis, which is frequently occurring, the injection passing into the cellular membrane of the Scrotum, where it produces inflammation which is followed by sloughing and if the patients constitution is not good it may be productive of death. The injection should be kept in about four or five minutes, according to the degree of pain it produces, in some it cannot be retained more than two minutes, while in others it produces very little inconvenience in the five minutes, but it never ought to be kept in longer. The subsequent Inflammation does not depend upon the pain ~~pain~~ produced by the Injection. The pain is first felt as if the testicle is squeezed, then in the Groin, afterwards in the Loins, but in some instances it is felt very acute at the neck of the Bladder immediately after it is thrown in. Great care must be taken in the after treatment; if pain does not come on in five or six hours after the operation, the patient should walk about to produce it, but if the pain comes on he should keep in the recumbent posture, if pain should not come on by the second day, the scrotum should be rubbed, no bandage should be worn, he should walk about, and live well, even wine may be allowed until the Inflammation is excited. If this is too severe evaporating Lotions may be used. We may know whether a proper degree of inflammation has taken place by the redness of the Scrotum, its soft feel, its inelasticity, and oedematous feel. In some constitutions the inflammation will go on to the suppurative stage, and this whether the injection has been used weak or strong. If the Abscess points it may be punctured with a Lancet; no very dangerous consequences are likely to ensue from this, but the patient is obliged to be confined longer when Hydrocele is accompanied with enlargement of the testicle, this should make no difference in the treatment, provided the disease is not malignant. Some enlargements have been known to be cured by the injecting the Hydrocele. In Gouty patients we must frequently expect

to be disappointed. When inflammation is excited in them from whatever cause, it will in general be productive of a fit of the Gout, which will very frequently follow this operation, all signs of inflamm^tion having completely left the Scrotum.

Lecture 16th On Gonorrhoea.

This is not considered truly syphilitic. It commences with a sensation of titillation in the Urethra, communicating the feeling as if a drop of wine remained in it, on examining the Glans penis it is found inflamed, in a few hours these slighter sensations become converted into pain with Ardor Urina or external heat in voiding the urine, this is from the natural secretion of the part being stopped, after a little time it passes with difficulty, and the stream becomes forked, this is followed by a considerable discharge of Mucus from the Urethra, which in a little time becomes yellow, and sometimes has a greenish tinge, now and then it is mixed with Blood, and from this appearance we can judge of the ~~dre~~ degree of inflammation which the Urethra has sustained. Sometimes flakes of adhesive Matter are discharged which continues for a length of time. The Inflammation extends over the Glans Penis, and begins to affect the prepuce, which swells and looses its sensibility and Phymosis is sometimes produced, the next appearance of its effects is on the Absorbent system, these vessels may be felt on the Dorsum Penis, like cords with knots on them, this occurs more frequently in Gonorrhoea than in Chancre, sometimes two or three may be felt at other times only one, the Absorbent Glands in the Groin become affected producing sympathetic Buboes, there are several of them generally affected. It is in consequence of the inflammation extending along the inner coats of the absorbent vessels

and communicating with the Glands in the groin, they are therefore improperly called sympathetic. These are the effects produced by the external course of Gonorrhoea, but besides these it usually affects the internal part of the penis, not unfrequently producing abcesses of the Lacuna, this not only occurs anterior to the Scrotum, but often takes place in the Perineum, producing fistula in perineo, this occasioned by the mouth of the Lacuna being closed in consequence of the inflammation, their secretion not being allowed to escape. A Cordee is sometimes also produced, this is from inflammation existing in the Corpus Spongiosum, which is not able to be distended at the time of erection, with the Corpora Cavernosa, it becomes incurvated. Inflammation of Gonorrhoea when extending to the membranous part of the Urethra is laying the foundation of Stricture, which occurs most frequently just where the penis is joined to the Urethra. Another affection arising from Inflammation extending internally, has its attack on the pearls surrounding the lower part of the Penis occasioning a spasmodic contraction of the Accelaratores Urina, and muscles of the perineum. When the inflammation extends so far in the Urethra as the Vera Mantanum, the testicle is generally becoming affected, "that is inflamed," prior to this the Vasa Deferentia becomes affected. Sometimes the Prostrate Gland is becoming inflamed. If Gonorrhoea occurs in old persons, in five or six days they complain in difficulty in making water, rendering it necessary to introduce the Catheter, from enlargement of the prostrate. The Bladder in these cases is affected, and there is frequent inclination to make water. The Kidneys are rarely affected unless from Stricture. The time which elapses from impure connection, before these symptoms appear, is from four to seven days, sometimes however we meet with persons who do not perceive any thing until three weeks, or more after connection, but here we should be on our guard, not too precipitately to

to pronounce such cases gonorrhoea, it is generally the result from some other irritation. The seat of Gonorrhoea is in the mucous of the Urethra and principally in the Lacunæ Magnæ, though the whole as generally affected. There is no appearance of ulceration in the urethra, if opened after death a strong blush may be observed continued about two inches down the Urethra, sometimes it is extending further down, but with regard to the specific inflammation of Gonorrhoea. it is confined to within two inches of the extremity of the Urethra. The mode in which Gonorrhoea is produced is by the application of poison to the lips of the Urethra. It is not by absorption that the symptoms are produced, as the absorbent vessels take their course from within outwards. As to ulcers in the Urethra there are non existing. Abscesses of the Lacunæ often burst into the Urethra, and matter is discharged from it, this has given rise to the idea that an Ulcer must exist there. Gonorrhoea is founded on a specific inflammation attacking the membranes of the Urethra, this inflammation may be suspended for a few days from fevers &c and afterwards return. It is more difficult to cure in those who are subject to Scrophula, but with regard to treatment it is generally easy to cure. It is only the want of not making the use of proper remedies at a right time, that the disease gets into a gleety state, Mercury has little or no influence over this disease, as in persons who have Gonorrhoea and Chancre at the same time. If Mercury is taken the Chancre heals, but the clap remains. Treatment of Gonorrhoea, may be divided into four stages; the first stage is the inflammatory, and all that we then have in view is to subdue this inflammation, by Purgatives or other means, the Sulphate of Magnesia two or three drams---three times a day combined with a scruple of the Nitrate of Potash, and half a dram of the powder of Gum Arabic, Diluents should be taken freely, Alkaline remedies may also aid, the Liquor Potassæ thirty drops three times a day is very useful

when the Ardor Urina is great, especially if combined with three grains of the Ext: Conii. Opii gr i. Camphor gr iij may also be given every night with great advantage. The Carbonate of Soda or Soda Water is often serviceable though it disagrees with some; if the inflammation still runs high, we should apply Leeches to each side of the Glans Penis, the sores they produce readily heal. They should always be used if the inflammation extends far down the Urethra, and Poultices, or Fomentations should be applyed. When the Ardor Urina is excessive we should give Opium. It is not proper to use Injections of any kind in this stage of the disease. After the inflammatory symptoms have abated, the second stage commences, it is then proper to give the Balsam Copibia gtt xxv three times a ~~day~~ day, either alone or combined with Gum Arabic, Almond Mixture, or Sulphuric Acid these have considerable power in diminishing the discharge, but we must occasionally give a purgative; we may give the following Mixture with advantage. ℞ Balsam Copibia ℥ss Mucil Acacia ℥ij Mist: Amygdala ℥iiiss Liquor Potassa ʒij Misce Capiat Coch ij amplium ter in dies. Apply on the extremity of the Penis the Liquor Plumbi Dilut: with a piece of Lint under the ~~Penis~~ prepuce If we do not use remedies to stop the discharge, it will go on for Month and terminate in Gleet. The third stage is to be treated in the following way, having reduced the discharge we begin with the use of Injections the following are very useful Acidi Sulph gtt iv Aqua ℥iv. Acet: Zinci gr vi Aqua ℥iv, the Sulphate of Zincin the same proportion, it is much better to cure the injection than to increase the strength. Calomel with the Liquor ~~Calcis~~ is sometimes used, and the Oxymuriatis Hydrargyri gr i Aqua ℥viij, but even then it will be found too irritating. Mr C. thinks the Liquor. Plumbi Acet. produces Strictures, as he has seen many follow the use of it, any of these used in the inflammatory stage will

* Pain is also felt in the Loins from the irritation passing along the Ureters to the Kidneys - - -

produce Strictures. Injections are commonly used about four or five times a day, and the best instrument to inject with is the Elastic Gum Bottle with a tipe, the injection should only extend about two inches down the Urethra, they should be used the last thing at night, as the discharge is very much increasing during the night. In the first stage when the discharge is very obstinate we should frequently pass a Bougie and use the injections; the Bougie has first the effect of increasing the discharge, but it prevents the possibility of a Stricture taking place; it will often be necessary to continue the Balsam throughout the whole course of the disease, but it sometimes produces an inconvenience, which is an eruption on the Skin, under which circumstances it will be necessary to suspend its use, and give purgative Medicines.

Lecture 17th On Strictures in the Urethra.

Strictures in the Urethra are of three kinds, the Permanent, Spasmodic, and Inflammatory. Of the Permanent, the first symptoms of this is a frequent disposition to discharg the Urine, coming on first during the Night; this comes on long before there is any diminution in the stream, the stream is observed to become spiral, and when the interruption becomes considerable it is found to be forked; the size of the stream is obviously diminished and very narrow; an uneasy sensation is felt above the Pubes, and a glecty discharge takes place from the Urethra, the stream now becomes almost stopped, but incontinuence of Urine now takes place it dribbles away constantly, and the Bladder is quite unable to empty itself, this however only occurs when the stricture is severe. In the begining the Urine is but little altered, but after a time flakes of

Persons cannot retain the disease.

The lepra is accompanied by the eruption in the Malpighian membrane of the blisters.

adhesive matter are discharged with it which gives it a whitish appearance like whey, this takes place from the internal coat of the Bladder, which has become inflamed. It now and then happens that a little blood is discharged with the urine, but this is rare, when they are very severe, they are productive of a kind of ague, the paroxysm occuring one or twice in 24 hours, these do not yield to the usual remedies for intermittents, but are allayed by Opium. The results of neglected Stricture are very severe. The Glans Penis is subject to excoriations, and sometimes ulcerations; the Urethra behind the Stricture becomes considerably enlarged, but anterior to it is diminished, the former of these effects is in consequence of the force of the urine against the stricture. The Lacunæ become very much distended, frequently burst, and the urine is extravasated in the Perinæum and a fistula is the result, sometimes they burst into the urethra, the Testicle is not unfrequently affected, the irritation extending along the Vas Differens to the Epididymus, and from that to the Testicle, these become enlarged and have a tuberculated feel; now and then the Prostrate gland hasits follicles very much enlarged, and filled with Mucus. The muscular coat of the bladder becomes very much thickened, and its cavity much diminished; it will sometimes be found nearly an inch in thickness, this is the natural consequence of increased muscular contraction, it is the muscular coat which becomes so thickened, the mucus membrance likewise becomes thickened, and inflamed, and frequently small cavities, or sacculi are formed; the Ureters become enormously enlarged; the Kidney are also much changed, the infundibula become enlarged, the glandular texture is entirely absorbed, and the investing membrane becomes much thickened; Suppurative Inflammation is frequently set up, and is attended with great pain in the Loins. When Strictures are allowed to go on until these effects are produced, the patient can never recover

his health, but will frequently fall a victim to the disease.
The most common seat of Stricture is where the Bulb of the Penis joins with the Urethra, this is about six or seven inches from the extremity of the Urethra, sometimes they are situated just behind the glans, but more frequently about two inches and a half from the extremity, but as they are merely inflammatory thickenings of the membranes of the urethra, they may occur in any part of it. It frequently happens that there is a second stricture immediately behind the first; of this Stricture there are three kinds, first the narrow, second the broad, or ribbond stricture, third the filamentous. The broad stricture seems to be a deposit produced, by a deposit between the Mucus membrane of the urethra, and the Corpus spongiosum, this is never benefited by the use of Caustic. Cause this is generally the inflammation of Gonorrhoea, more especially if Injections are used in the inflammatory stage; but they are sometimes depending on other Causes. Mr C. has seen a Stricture in a Boy only 13 years old.
Treatment. Strictures are generally to be removed by mechanical means, which consists in introducing different kinds of Bougies. First a soft white Bougie should be introduced, with a view to ascertain the size, and extent of the Stricture, it should be about two thirds the size of the urethra, it should be passed to the Stricture and kept bearing upon it, two or three minutes, by this means it will become modelled to its shape, and we can easily feel out the orifice of the Stricture in the subsequent introduction. Bougies should always be curved, or they will never pass into the Bladder. If any difficulty occurs in passing it through the stricture, it will be proper to curve the end of the Bougie, and when this has arrived at the stricture it should be turned on its axis, in order to find the opening, which is sometimes turned aside. They should rather be insinuated through the Stricture, with

It would be useful to keep one dressing after the other — it would also keep the necessary point before the patient gets to bed —

Extractive forceps should never not to be used

Always change the catheter, attached to cover a Catheter

slight pressure, then passed with force, this overcomes the muscular power which surrounds the Stricture. They should be kept in above two minutes or they will do harm by the irritation they produce, sometimes the Stricture is so considerable that the common bougie cannot be introduced, in these cases the cat gut bougies may be used, if these do not succeed Smith's Metallic bougies may be proper, if however these are used too small they will be liable to lacerate the Urethra, when the strictures are so severe that neither of these will pass, recourse may be had to the Caustic bougie, previous to this being passed, a large common one ought to be introduced as far as the stricture to dilate the urethra; at first the caustic should only be allowed to touch the stricture, but after it has been introduced a few times, it may be allowed to remain about half a minute; the caustic bougie was frequently used to often, the only circumstance which can justify its use, is when the Stricture will not give way to other means. It is ~~not~~ useful in cases accompanied with fistulæ in perinæo. In this case retention of Urine cannot occur, but in others it is frequently the use of Caustic. If it is applied when the opening in the Stricture is very small, the inflammation which is set up is sufficient to unite the sides of the stricture, and retention of Urine is the consequence. It is frequently producing large sloughs, the Urine extravasating into the ~~Sco~~ Scrotum, and Perinæum, producing fistulæ in perinæo, Copious hemorrhage sometimes also follows the use of them.

Lecture 18th Stricture Continued

Abcesses in the Lacuna, these are frequently ulcerating externally, Matter accumulates within them, and a swelling is formed in the Corpus Spongiosum which may readily be felt; fluctuation may also be distinctly perceived, if a Lancet be passed into them, the Matter is discharged very freely externally, and in generalt the wound readily heals. The pressure of the Matter is not sufficient to establis the opening from the Lacuna to the Urethra, but when the Matter has been dis= =charged the opening is restored, and a few drops of urine passes through the external wound, when more urine is discharged a fistulous opening is the result. Sometimes these abcesses burst into the urethra and a gleety discharge takes place, which occasionally continues sometime. Sometimes they are situated to one side of the Corpus Spongiosum, but more commonly in the perinaeum, laying the foun= =ation of Fistulae in Perinaeo, which not unfrequently destroys life. They begin in the Lacuna, near the Prostrate Gland. The abcesses produce ulceration and the urine becomes extravasated into the Perinaeum this is attended with considerable pain, and swelling, the Matter should be discharged by a Lancet, after which the urine passes throug. this opening when the Urethra suddenly gives way it is generally destructive of Life, from the extensive Sloughing which takes place. In these cases the ~~blood~~ Bladder is becoming very much diseased, and extremely thick. Abcesses sometimes form between the Prostrate Gland, and Rectum, and if these burst into the Rectum, the result is fistulae in Ano, these Abcesses more frequently destroy life. Treatment. When abcesses are formed in the inflammatory stage of Gonorrhoea, the sooner they are opened the better, the Matter is discharged for a day or two, and then cases. When they form in the Scrotum, they should be opened as soon

as possible and very freely; and the same should be done when in the Perinaeum, their being opened early prevents the extravasation of urine from taking place into the Scrotum, and Perinaeum; when fistula is produced the best mode of treatment, is to introduce a hollow Metallic Bougie into the Bladder, and suffer it to remain in while the cure is performed, the Sinuses generally heals readily when this is done, they should be changed however every seven, or ten days, as the urine is rendering them porous, and brittle, so that they will occasionally break. If the Instrument can be passed twice or thrice a day either by the Surgeon, or Patient, it may be done, and this will sometimes be better than constantly allowing the Bougie to remain in the Urethra. The Elastic Catether has been recommended it is more difficult to pass; if you cannot succeed in this way, and there is Stricture remaining, it will be necessary to have recourse to the Caustic Bougie. Fistula in perinaeo is sometimes the result of accident, by which the Urethra is lacerated, and the Urine becomes extravasated into the Scrotum and Perinaeum, this productive of so great a degree of Constitutional irritation as generally to prove fatal. In cases where the Instrument cannot be passed on account of the Stricture, a Catheter is to be passed as far as the Stricture and an incision to be made into the Urethra, before and behind the stricture which is to be divided, the Catheter is to be passed on by the assistance of a director. It is difficult to find the urine beyond the stricture, and the patient should be directed to force down his urine, so as to distend the urethra, when it is more easily discovered, the instrument being thus passed into the Bladder is to be left there until the wound heals, we should be in mind that the Urethra at this point is directly situated under the Symphisis Pubis. In cases where the Urethra suddenly gives way we should be very careful to make an incision into the tumour in time; the urine passing into the Scrotum soon forms a considerable swelling, this is very painful, and extremely

red, after which Gangrene comes on, and that in the space of twenty four hours; if it is not laid open before this takes place it will prove fatal; the incision should be made in the same way as the incision for the Stone. **Spasmodic Stricture** this only occurs in what is improperly called the membranous part of the urethra, as it is the only part of the passage which is muscular, and is owing to spasm of the muscular fibres which surround this part, it is generally accompanied with more or less permanent stricture; it is generally unattended with pain, and produces a sudden stoppage of Urine. A bougie should be gently passed and allowed to remain against the stricture for some time using little force, after a few Minutes the spasmodic contraction of the Muscles gives way and the Bougie passes readily into the Bladder. It must by no means be attempted to be passed suddenly; in these cases the Tinctura Ferri Muriatis, or the Liquor Potassa, as well as the use of the cold bath have been found to remove the disease.

Inflammatory Stricture is more frequent than the former, and is not unfrequently coming on in the inflammatory stage of Gonorrhaea, this is attended with excessive pain, and a feeling as if the Bladder could burst. It is desirable to attempt to allay the Inflammation before a Bougie is passed, but it is productive of so much pain that the Patient will not wait until that be done; the urine will flow very soon after the Bougie is withdrawn. Bleed freely from the Arm, give brisk purgatives, and apply Leeches to the neighbouring parts, the Penis may be dipped in water as hot as it can be borne, which will frequently occasion a discharge of the urine. The Pain is occasioned by the accelerators Urina. Warm Glysters may be given they serve as fomentations to the part, the Liquor Potassa may be given, Opium only exasperates the complaint, Blisters applied to the Sacrum, or the Perinaeum, will frequently relieve more than any other remedy. If there are objected to a Mustard Poultice made with

Vinegar, and Water may be applied, this is to remain on until it produce considerable irritation

Lecture 16th Diseased Prostate.

Enlarged Prostate is either occuring from simple Inflammation, or it is a concomitant of old age, Chronic enlargement takes place as life advances, and cannot be named as a disease. When it is arising from inflammation it is accompanied with great pain, with frequent and violent efforts to evacuate the Bladder without effect, or at least only a few drops of urine is passed. If a Catheter is passed and much force is used when it arrives at the Prostate so as to overcome the obstruction, a gush of Matter takes place and the patient is almost immediately relieved, the formation of matter having taken place in the Gland, the Catheter becomes thrust into into the abcess, and the matter is thus discharged through the Catheter. The Chronic enlargement is so far from being a disease, that it takes place almost always as people become old, but if they then give way to Venery it is becoming excessively large, when this however is not the case the enlarged Prostate becomes of great service, the Muscles about the neck of the Bladder become so weak as to be scarcely able to retain the Urine, and are very much assisted in that office by this Gland in its enlarged state. The first symptoms is slowness in making water, the person is some considerable time before he can succeed in doing it, next a sensation of weight is

felt in the Perineum, if it is attended with inflammation the pain is more acute, and similar to Stone taking place at the Glans penis. The faces and Urine sometimes pass involuntarily; when the swelling is larger the patient when making water, bends the Knees and Body forwards; the Bladder is becoming irritable from this as well as other obstructions in the Urethra, and there is a frequent desire to make water. Sometimes the urine is of the colour of whey from the small particles of adhesive matter which are floating in it, and which are secreted by the internal surface of the Bladder which becomes inflamed. If the urine is retained it is becoming of a ~~Clear~~ Chocolate Colour, owing to the great efforts which the Bladder makes to discharge its contents forcing out a small quantity of Blood; when retention of Urine first comes on it is generally in the morning, owing to the urine be retained so long a time, as to press down and the vascular projection of the Prostate obstructing the passage of urine into the Urethra. It is however taking place at any time if the Patient is negligent of himself in the day time. The Prostate Gland is not naturally larger than a Chesnut, but is sometimes becoming extremely enlarged; this is most frequently taking place in the Lateral Lobes, and then it is not attended with any considerable effect on the passage of the Urine; but when the third lobe is enlarged it gives ~~to~~ rise to more unpleasant symptoms, this projects like a valve over the mouth of the Bladder. When there is much difficulty in passing the water, the Bladder frequently becomes filled with Sacculi, the Ureters are also becoming enormously enlarged, there is frequently a large Sacculus formed behind the Prostate towards the Rectum ~~the Rectum~~, and if the Patient is subject to Calculi, one, or more of them are not unfrequently found lodged in this sac, which afterwards collapses, and forms a valvular projection, over the mouth of the Bladder. The fungous disease is sometimes taking place in the Prostate as and is generally attended with a frequent discharge of Blood.

Treatment. This is either Medical, or Surgical. 1st The Medical treatment it is only when some slight inflammation takes place that Medicine becomes necessary, the best remedies are the Carbonat of Soda ℥ss twice a day, the Carbonate of Magnesia, or the Aqua Kali with ℥ss Opii to allay the irritability. If there is much pain apply Leeches, and having evacuated the Bowels, give the Alkalines. When the Gland is much enlarged, and the Bladder is becoming very irritable the Balsam Copaiba may be used with the best advantage, although from the general effects of this remedy we might suppose it would have contrary effects, yet when given in doses from five to ten drops three times a day, combined with Mucilage it allays the irritability of the Bladder more than any other remedy. It is not attended with much inflammation, but considerable debility, and slight Stimulants become necessary, depletion only increases the disease, when in this state the Uva Ursi has been recommended, but with little success.

Surgical Treatment. When called to attend a case of retention of Urine, from enlarged Prostate, ~~at~~ we should be provided with a Catheter larger than is necessary in other cases; it should be at least 14 Inches in length, and a quarter of an inch in diameter. The Urethra from the curved direction which it takes become lengthened from one to two inches more than natural and its extremity is tilted up behind the symphysis Pubis. The patient should lay on his back, and the Catheter being passed as far as the prostate, the handle of the instrument, should be inclined to the Abdomen and which it ought to touch being pushed gently forward in that direction. by the projecting Gland, as soon as this is accomplised the handle of the instrument should be depressed as low as possible between the thighs, in order to raise the point immediately behind the symphysis pubis; when the Catheter is introduced it will seldom bear to remain in the Bladder, and must be introduced about twice a day; After Silver Catheters have been used sometime a flexible Catheter may be

Ulceration sometimes takes place & adhesive matter & blood is passed = more com^n in Females than in Males. Soap & Oil is sometimes given with advantage = Cupping & Blisters to the loins may be tried

used, perhaps by the patient, himself; but they can seldom be used in the first instance; if the patient is not relieved in a few times, the Elastic Catheter may be introduced and left in the Bladder, being changed about once a week. Sometimes, though very rarely an enlargement of this Gland is taking place in Children, being accompanied with the same symptoms as stone, for which it has been mistaken, Mr Cooper has only seen one instance of it, and that was in a Boy about thirteen years of age. The Oxymuriate of Mercury in small doses has been proposed to be given in this disease.

Lecture 20th Diseases following Gonorrhoea.

Irritability of the Bladder this is not an unfrequent consequence of Gonorrhoea. It is a very painful disease, and is marked with more frequent desire to make water, if the constitution is affected, there is a good deal of Mucus discharged, frequently tinged with blood. It is sometimes mistaken for Stone, but may be distinguished from it by the pain in the latter coming on after the urine is evacuated, while in the former the pain is much lessened by the evacuation. It may be brought on by retaining the urine too long; the internal surface of the Bladder when examined looks like Red Velvet. Treatment, in the early stages purge freely, apply a Blister to the Pubis, and Opium may either be given by the Mouth, or injected into the Rectum, or introduced in the form of a large Pill, in which case its effect is more lasting, especially if it is combined with Extract. Conii; an Elastic Catheter may be introduced, and the Urine constantly allowed to drain off, Opium may be injected into the Bladder with advantage; when the irritability has somewhat subsided, the Pilula Hydrargyri Submuriatis may be given with Decoct. Sarsaparilla Comp. If Mucus tinged with blood is discharged, ulceration has taken place, when this is the case we can only palliate the disease, for which purpose we should inject

In Inflammation a Poultice should be substituted
Large doses of Balsam Cop. irritates
the Bladder —

In Paralysis the urine will not keep
in the Recumbent posture

Treatment in bleeding from the Kidney
Recumbent posture — Inj. Rose Water* Inj. Anodyne
then Balsam Cop.

* Evaporating Lotions are better than Poultices, these getting warm excite
Erections: If the Bladder becomes irritable in Chordee, it may
be alleviated with the Liq.r Potassa —

Opium into the bladder; it is however extremely difficult to cure, if not underdetected in the early stage. Paralysis of the bladder, is occuring most frequently in old people. The symptoms are inability to void the urine, and if a Catheter is passed while in a recumbent posture no urine will pass, but as soon as the patient rises the urine discharges; Apply Blisters to the Sacrum, give Turpentine and Pulvis Scyta from 1/4 to 1/2 a grain of the latter, and five grains of the former three or four times a day. Catarrh of the Bladder, this is marked by a considerable discharge of bloody mucus, sometimes occuring after Gonorrhoea, sometimes from Stricture. When the urine after standing sometime be poured out of the vessel into which it was received, a third part or nearly is found at the bottom of ropy gelatine. Give Balsam Cohibia, and the Hydrocyanate of Mercury, the former clears the urine, and the latter lessens the irritability of the Bladder, and restores the secretions, it destroy the disposition to disease, while the Balsam destroys the present symptoms. Salivation however has sometimes been necessary to cure this disease.

Chordee, this is a painful and imperfect erection of the Penis, the inflammation from Gonorrha extending from the Urethra to the cells of the Corpus Spongiosum, and a quantity of adhesive matter is thrown out ~~from~~ into them, by which they are rendered incapable of becoming distended with blood in the act of erection the Corpora Cavernosa becoming distended with blood the penis is of course considerably curved. Treatment, purge freely, apply Leeches to the Glans Penis, and Corpus Spongiosum, if necessary bleed from the Arm, a solution of the Extract. Conii may be applied to the Penis; When depletion has been freely used give Opium gr ij Extract. Conii gr ij Camphor gr ij in the form of a Pill at bed time, with a sufficient quantity of Calomel. The hardness left in the Corpus Spongiosum is best relieved by the Ung. Hydrarg. Mit. cum

Begin first to press upon the Peritoneum near the Pubes then carry the fingers towards the Section — then forge freely Ice & Cold water are of no use in these cases —

Rp: Common Cert. Zvij Spt Rectif. Zjß
Common Water Zi — Mix —

Camphorated Blisters may be applied to the Perinæum. It is sometimes relieved spontaneously by bleeding from the Urethra, which is sometimes in large quantity, to diminish this make pressure on the part opposite to where the Vessels have given way, the Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha may be used, and Turpentines are sometimes serviceable.

Inflammation of the Testicle this is a common consequence of Gonorrhœa, and is taking place when the inflammation is taking place down the Urethra, to the bulb of the penis being propagated to the Testicle to the Vas deferens. The first sensation is if a drop of wine remained behind the bulb of the penis, pain is then felt in the direction of the cord extending to the ~~Epydidim~~ Epididymis which is affected before the Testicle, and suffers most. When the testicle is becoming enlarged, the Tunica Albuginea being tense and not giving way, a sensation is felt as if the testicle was violently squeezed, Stricture is a common cause of this complaint, or any other cause irritating the Urethra is liable to produce it; it is not a sympathetic inflammation as was formerly supposed, but is extending along the Vas Deferens, persons labouring under Gonorrhœa, or Stricture, if obliged to take much exercise should always wear a suspending bandage. Treatment, if the inflammation has been in the Epididymis, suspend the testicle immediately, apply evaporating Lotions, purge freely, these means will generally prevent the progress of the disease, but if they do not succeed, it will be necessary to draw blood from the part by leeches, or by puncturing two or three veins on the Scrotum, while the patient is in the erect posture, and before the fire, to make them more turgid; the bleeding will stop in a few minutes if the patient lays down, after which apply evaporating lotions, and continue to purge; Poultices are to be objected to on account of their weight; Depletion if carried too far will prove injurious, when the Inflammation has subsided give the the Pulvis Ipecacuan. Comp. this is

In absorbation of the Heathen a Devil
separate contain chamber

If the Epididymus is remaining hard and indurated, the secretion from the testicle will not be transmitted through it on that side. In these cases a blister may be applied to the Perinæum, which is afterwards to be dressed with equal parts of the Ung.t Hydrargyri and Ung.t Sabina; and a Bag ~~Bit~~ Silk should be worn over the scrotum to prevent absorption; the Epididymus sometimes goes into the suppurative inflammation, an abcess is produced, after this has burst luxuriant granulations shoot through the tunica Albugenia, having filled up the cavity, project considerably, forming a fungus, the treatment in these cases is to make an incision on each side of the projection and cut through the neck of the fungus, and remove it, afterwards unite the integuments by two or more sutures. The operation of Castration is quite unnecessary in this disease. When Abcesses have taken place, and large sinuses are formed, inject diluted Tincture of Lytta, to promote adhesive inflammation. Sometimes after inflamed testicle a process of absorption is set up to remove the effusion of coagulated lymph, which goes on until the whole of the testicle is becoming absorbed; this is happening in young people of a bad habit of body, and is occasioning Impotence, nothing being left of the testicle but the tunica albugenia, and a few nerves, but not of the seminal kind. This may occur from inflammation of the testicle, from external violence, Surgeons have sometimes recommended having recours to ~~the con~~ women, in order to prevent the absorption, but it has not been found to succeed. Irritability of the Testicle. Sometimes the testicle is becoming irritable that it cannot bear the least touching, or moving of the thighs, or pressure from the cloths, the pain is sometimes extreme; it is not from inflammation, but from unnatural sensation of the Nerves of the part, Apply Blisters to the thighs, or in the groin in the direction of the Cord, Opium has very little or any effect, small doses of the Oxymuriatis Hydrargyri given at intervals with bark, this diminishes the irritability of the body

Is the glans penis so female in form?

Is the gland in the phallus is most powerful in the woman.

Legs common seat of RVA. Rest of legs under blood under the skin [illegible]

Part is the motive in. Discharge from the Urethra increased.

Cause of Glans formation unknown, it is also excited by pressure when the Testes descended

apply extract. Conii or extract. Belladonna, the Liquor Potassa be may be given, but it is often very tedious of cure and sometimes will baffle all attempts to relieve it.

Lecture 21st Diseases following Gonorrhoea Contd.

4 Sympathetic Bubo. When the inflammation in Gonorrhoea extends over the surface of the Glans penis, the absorbent vessels on the Dorsum penis become enlarged, and feel knotty, the inflammation then extends to the glands in the Groin, several of which become enlarged, they may be distinguished from syphilitic from several being affected frequently on each side, and they are the lower order of glands in the groin, being below poupart's ligament. If these go on to suppuration it is from neglect, or mismanagement, by the use of Mercury which ought by all means to be avoided, when this has been given the absorbents on the Dorsum penis not unfrequently suppurate, give purgatives, apply Leeches, and evaporating lotions; they only suppurate when the constitution is very irritable. Gleet, this is a discharge from the urethra after the infection of Gonorrhoea has terminated but it is extremely difficult to say when this takes place; it is a mucus discharge, but becomes purulent if the patient gives way to intemperance. The seat of the discharge is from the Lacuna Magna, or those about it, sometimes occuring from those about ~~it~~ the Stricture. The period which Gonorrhoea ceases to be infectious, is impossible to determine, Mr C. has known one instance in which it proved infectious fourteen months after it commenced, Mr C. thinks there is danger of infection as long as there is any discharge, unless it is kept up by Stricture; a discharge will sometimes be occasioned from the introduction of a Bougie, which has sometimes been communicated to the female, attended with ardor urina, going off in a day or two with a purgative. Gleets are very difficult to cure. The Injections which

Dy Lake - Lights yr be asked to make inquiries &

1. Lyn - Plumber and Gas Fitter Bilbert Fort
Grove Sculptor Dr Wy Brindle -

The Bridge should be substituted twice
or twice as much -

Mr Robinson agreed with Mr Macpherson & Mr Bell

Tuesday Russell - Steel Schubert & Macpherson
are paid Mr Bell

generally answer best; are Hydrargri Oxymuriatis gr ½ Aqua ℥iv to begin with, if used stronger it will frequently produce a great deal of irritation a little ℞. of Opium may be added. Sulphatis Cupri gr ½ to gr i Aqua ℥i. the most powerful medicine is the balsam of Copibia of this give about forty drops three times a day; Gum Olibanum with Rhubarb in equal quantities may be used with advantage. The Alterative plan with Pil Hydrg. Submur. and Decoct. Sarsapⁱˡˡᵃ has great influence, introduce Bougies with balsam copibia smeared over it, or with the Ung: Hydrarg. Nit. Mit. using Injections at the same time frequently changing them, passing bougies secures the patient from stricture, which might otherwise be produced by the injections. Gleet is a local disease, and constitutional remedies have very little effect upon it. A particular species of Rheumatism, and also of Opthalmia are sometimes brought on by no other cause than Gonorrhoea. The latter has been supposed to be occasioned by the direct application of the Matter to the Eye, but it undoubtedly occurs without any such application. To remedy these diseases, you must cure the Gonorrhoea, when they will also disappear. A discharge is sometimes taking place from the glandulæ Odoriferæ this is only from the glands going into suppuration, & inflammation, it may readily be cured by purgatives, and injecting saturine lotions. It not unfrequently comes on in Children. Impotence. this is sometimes complete, that is there are some cases of Males who never had erections, and is of course incurable; sometimes it is arising from excessive irritability of the muscles surrounding the Urethra, and of the Vesiculæ Seminales, use the general, and local Cold Bath, give a combination of Extract. Humuli and Sulph. Ferri; some men are troubled with nocturnal emissions, which take place as soon as they get warm in bed, or the bladder becomes full, by which they are very much weakened, improve the constitution as in the last case, apply a Yoke to the Penis, which occasions the patient to wake, as soon as the erection is taking place. A man is not rendered Impotent by the

When both Testicles are removed the
Vital power is lost —

Hard Strictures will produce it — & the
removal of these will cure the Disease.

If a patient has urinated on the morning
he will have one the evening —
If he is unable to passe a Pint & half Urine
he must not sit muchfor water for fear
there will —

Women are very liable to Gleet the discharges may be
injections for a great length of time; the best Injection
is ℥i of Alum & ℥ij of Decoct. Quercus — this will be
found the best ~~the~~ Injection in any discharge from
the Vagina — Children are very liable to a discharge
from the Glands behind; wash with tepid water &
to the old often recur to remove pus — nothing
but having circumstances must be relied upon in cases
of pustice & not the discharge — the disease is to be
cured with Dig. cuticl & Calomel — Lig. Plumbi Acet.
Dilut. sulphate of Zinc a cloth wetted with any of these
should be appl. between the labia — Internal Purges
are to be given — after the fever & the pain
there is the best time to attack the

removal of one testicle only, but when both are removed, the patient is capable at first of coition, but this entirely ceases after twelve Months.

If Abscesses occur in both Testicles, or in the Epididymis, they occasion impotence, in the latter instance by closing the tubes through which the secretion should pass. In cases of Hydrocele on both sides the vivid power is somewhat lost for a time, but returns after the disease is relieved. Hard Strictures near the commencement of the urethra are sometimes producing impotence. Persons whose testicles have not descended may have the vivid power; although Mr. Hunter was of a contrary opinion. Imaginary Impotence is the most frequent, and persons who are affected so, not unfrequently commit suicide; it is to be cured by engaging the mind of the Patient by appearing to be doing something, from which he will fancy he receives benefit.

Lecture 22nd On Chancre.

When the Venerial Poison is applied to a surface which has a thin cuticle a specific inflammation is excited on the part; it first produces an itching sensation, which in a little time is followed, by the appearance of a small pimple, which soon breaks and discharges a serum, the surrounding skin becomes thickened, the edges irregular, and there is soon a considerable depth of Ulceration, if the ~~Caustic~~ Cuticle is not entire when the poison is applied, it begins to ulcerate immediately. Chancre is distinguished by the hardness of the surrounding skin, and if it is taken between the fingers it gives the sensation of nipping half a pea, the inflammation is of a dark purple colour; after the Sore is healed, there is a hardness still remaining and it is on the removal of this hardness that the Cure of Chancre depends. The seat of Chancre is various, but the most common is between the Glans Penis, and Prepuce, or on the Frænum; it is frequently situated on the -

Gonorrhoal matter cannot produce Syphilis & - vice versa -

Chancre will ulcerate the Skin & but rarely the Urethral membrane - Chancre assumes very different appearances in different constitutions, for instance if the constitution be irritable the Chancre will be so When Chancre gets into the Urethra before the slough & irritable Chancre is produced = The Matter of Chancre albus when yellow produces excoriation on the Glans - Penis -

When Mercury has been taken for any length of time the patient is very liable to excoriations upon the Penis which will sometimes continue for months -

the sore is not to be left without any local application to see whether Mercury will cure the disease

Mercury given for three or four weeks will be sufficient

Prepuce, and from the sickening of this part it produces Phymosis, this may also be produced in the healing process, by the contraction of the ~~Cicatr~~ Cicatrices. When situated on the frenum it is very difficult to heal as this part has but very little vital power, and is not unfrequently destroy, it is necessary here generally to use Caustic freely, but not until the Venereal infection is destroyed; Chancres are often situated in the Urethra, and is therefore generally accompanied with Gonorrhoea, the lips of the Urethra become hardened, and if they are opened the sore may be distinguised, it is not unfrequently producing a contraction of the Urethra; Chancre is not sometimes seated on the body of the Penis, or Scrotum, but these are rare from the thickness of the Cuticle. **Treatment** ~~in~~ of Chancre in its simple form. The use of Caustic in the first instance is improper for two reasons, first that it is frequently followed with bad consequences, first the irritation it produces, and secondly because it destroys the judgement of the efficiency of Mercury in the succeeding treatment of the disease, which cannot be removed without Mercury; the sore may readily be healed by the caustic, but the disease soon shows itself again in the Constitution. The best method is to give Pilula Hydrarg. x gr. iv nocte x every morning, this generally succeeds in removing it in a month, or five weeks; a mercurial lotion or the black wash, should be applied to lessen the irritability of the sores, for this purpose Opium may also be necessary, but all Unctious applications should be avoided. It is the Mercury alone, which has any effect upon the disease, but the black wash lessens the irritability, and prevents the disposition to slough. Chancre is not and then putting on an indolent disposition, after the Mercury has been continued. The venereal action is here generally removed from the system, and the sore may be made to heal, by daily touching it with the Nitrate of Silver. Phymosis is frequently produced by the Chancre being seated on the prepuce, it causes a great deal of swelling and inflammation of the prepuce, Mercury should not be employed, the patient should be purged freely.

Observe in the Female as the cause and as the result of every effort in the entire and form of the Dolphin but mostly contingently connected on the Hypnopsis & the Determinism of the Natural the power are on the male apply Phenomena and the Polar Pole with Spiritual = Operations are very apt to be more vivid perceiving deviated effects = it is wrong to consider the transmit for the Sleepy period removes the marked and the therefore Receiving apt and to be given the accordingly Hypnotic Time of the Tissue irritable nerves and to be the other with the Natural and Lower Ry in Sleep p. 58, & passing the Natural & the Spiritual the Operations extraordinary & many Large Tissue of

Mr Peter Lassenkrieb

The penis should be suspended, and the black wash injected between the glans, and prepuce, and applied round the penis; Poultices, and Fomentations relax ~~the two~~ it too much, but Leeches are frequently useful in reducing the inflammation, we should immediately remove small adhesions by rubbing on the Ung: Hydrarg. Camph: or they may be divided; when it is necessary to perform the operation, a probe may be passed under the prepuce to the Dorsum penis, the prepuce should then be divided as far back as three fourths of the way to the Corona Glandis, if it is not divided to this extent, it will seldom succeed. Chancre is sometimes situated behind the glans, and producing paraphymosis; the glans becomes swollen, discoloured, and frequently proceeds to slough from the strangulation; it then becomes necessary to return the prepuce over the glans, for which purpose the glans should be taken in the palm of the hand and strongly pressed, for the purpose of returning the blood and thereby diminishing its bulk, the prepuce should be brought forward by the two first fingers of each hand, and the Glans pressed back by the thumbs. No application should be used previous to the reduction but afterwards evaporating lotions may be applied it is necessary sometimes to divide the band which produces the Strangulation, which is situated just behind the Corona Glandis; but this is only necessary when the disease has existed for sometime. Chancre is sometimes becoming very irritable, and is going on the to the sloughing process, this may arise from intemperance, from the abuse of Mercury, or from some improper treatment, it is attended with a great deal of Inflammation in the sore, and when that is the case Mercury ought immediately to be laid aside.

The great secret in the cure of the Venerial disease, depends upon our knowing when to give Mercury usefully, and when it will be injurious. When there is much inflammation, we must subdue it by purging freely; the pulse is extremely quick being from 120 to 130 in a minute, and this can only be diminished by the use of Opium given from grs to gr i three times a day; the Decoctum Sarsparilla sometimes relieves the irritable state of the Constitution, but

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [

the Powder, or Extract is preferable; Ammonia gr v: Moschi gr x three or four times a day has been found extremely useful; when the constitutional irritation has arisen from the use of Mercury, the Sarsaparilla, or Bark are the best remedies. As a local application, a paste made of the following is very useful ℞ Opii Liquor Plumbi aa ℥ij Conf. Rosa Galli ℥ij Mix the Nitric Acid Lotion may also be used, this produces a quick separation of the slough and gives the wound a healthy appearance. Poultices of Yeast, or of Carrots are also useful; the Black wash with Opium, is a good application Chancres when in the irritable state frequently bleed freely, this is generally useful though it excites alarm, it may be stopped by the application of the Ol Terebinth. on Lint, sometimes however it is necessary to use the Needle and Ligature. It is no use here giving Mercury as that part of the sore which is affected by the Venerial poison sloughs; therefore it is as well to waite and see if secondrary symptoms appear. Sloughs on the Penis are sometimes forming a communication with the Urethra, by which the urine We can seldom succeed in restoring the urethra to its natural state but sometimes when the opening is very small, and it is entering transversely, it can be cured, by pairing off the edges with a part of the Corpus Spongiosum then by keeping the penis curved, the edges are brought together, when it has healed the penis soon becomes straight. Sometimes a contraction of the urethra is produced by the healing of the Chancre with the lips of the urethra; when they are situated in this part the penis should always be suspended, and a peice of bougie about two inches in length, and the common size of the urethra, should be constantly worn. It sometimes occurs that from neglect of this circumstance the urethra bursts behind the contracted part, and lays the foundation of a most dreadful disease.

Effort to be applied could have gone at wide aerostatic
[illegible] = [illegible] [illegible]

Lecture 23rd Syphilis Contd

Warts, these are frequently occuring in the parts of generation both in the male but more frequently in the latter they have been considered Venereal, but they are really not so as they do not require mercury to cure them, but may be removed by local means; they arise from any irritating cause, as the matter of Gonorrhoea applied to a part when the skin is abraded, or from want cleanliness; they are enlargements of the papilla of the skin; they are either soft or hard, the former are easily removed by the ligature, or the Liquor Plumbi very little or not at all diluted a drop of the Solutio Oxym. Hydrarg. in Spt Vini applied sinks into the substance of the wart, and produces such a degree of inflammation as to occasion it to slough, the Tinctra Ferri Muriatis, vel Oxymur. Hydrarg. in Aqua Calcis may be used for the same purpose; the harder kind are incapable of being acted upon by these remedies, and require something more effectual, the Oxyd of Arsenic must be had recourse to, this answers in both species, Oxyd of Arsenic ℥j Ungt Simplex ℥j spread very thin upon Lint and applied once or twice a day will be sufficient; it acts by exciting inflammation, which occasions a sloughing to take place, it produces a good deal of pain, if the Solution is used it will be in danger of becoming absorbed. When the surface is large it could only be applied to one part of it at one. Hydrargyri Oxyd. Oxyd. Acet. Cupri ppt and sabina rubbed into fine powder and mixed, may be sprinkled on the surface, which will frequently destroy them. In the Female they are frequently arising to an enormous size; the fluid produced by Warts, is capable of communicating the disease.

Bubo, when the venerial poison becomes absorbed in Chancre, in passing through the first absorbent gland, it frequently produces inflammation, this depending upon the irritability of the gland, as it does not by any means generally take place, it is quite uncertain on which side

The upper order of glands or tissue near the "Pituitary body" elevates the adrenal glands of the Pituitary = the lower order increases the adrenal glands of the lower extremity –

When the Pituitary the stomach is hungry, but with the use of Internal Glandular Gland Therapy Sol. C. every night with Sol. of Iodine daily every day –

it shall appear, and may take place on both. When a Gland is inflamed and left to itself it goes on to form abcess, like common Inflammation, but the pain like all other venereal pains is coming on most violent towards Evening. There is never more than one Gland enlarged on each side, and always those nearest the penis; when they are several on one side we may be pretty certain that they are sympathetic. It is the upper order of Glands which become enlarged and when taking place two inches below Poupart's ligament we may rest assured that they are not sympathetic. When called to a person with a Bubo give an active purgative, this not only subdues the inflammation, but promotes the action of the absorbents; after this give Calomel Hydrargyri gr x every night, and morning, combined with a small quantity of Opium which lessens the irritation of the Gland, and subdues the common inflammation; at one time friction with the Mercurial Ointment was prefered, on account of its keeping through the Gland, but this is not true as a Gland when inflamed becomes useless for a time, and the fluid passes by the Vasa Circuita to the next gland, as if it do really pass through the Gland no good could be derived from its local application. After Mercury has been given for a few days it frequently happens that the Bubo is becoming more inflamed and painful, means must be used to remove the inflammation, as Leeches and Evaporating Lotions &c, and if the inflammation is very severe the mercury must be suspended until that is subdued. When matter is formed it is shown by a blush on the Gland, we should prevent this if possible, but if we cannot we must suspend the use of Mercury and open the abcess as soon as fluctuation can be perceived by means of a Lancet, if it is very large an opening at each end; this not only saves the patient from a tedious Ulceration and pain, but when the Ulcerative process has gone on until the edges have become thin, and having little ~~two~~ living power, great Sloughs are thrown off. When the matter is discharged and the inflammation ceases, then begin again with the use of Mercury.

4 [illegible]

When Buboes become indolent a blister is the best thing that can be applied while the Mercury is continued this will seldom fail to promote absorption of them, this may also be done if any enlargement remains after a long course of Mercury. After matter has sometimes formed the Ulcerative process and pain suddenly ceases; Mercury being now renewed will produce an absorption of the ~~part~~ matter, and if it is not employed the Bubo remains until the secondary symptoms come on. Buboes sometimes become excessively large, in this case we should not consider the disease truly Syphylitic, but try to improve the constitution by the Pil. Hydrarg. Submur. and Decoct. Sarsaparilla; but mercury should not be given, and it will be proper to wait to see if secondary symptoms come on before we have recourse to it again. These sometimes suppurate in a small part only, after which the whole of the Tumour disappears. When a chain of enlarged Glands take place, they are to be considered as Sympathetic, and denote a constitution extremely unhealthy, they frequently come on after the use of Mercury; we should endeavour to improve the constitution, and not treat them as Syphilitic. In unhealthy constitutions, when the Gland is granulating, the granulations frequently rise above the surface, this requires local means as the Liquor Calcis cum Oxymur. Hydrarg., or a little paste made with Oxym. Hydrarg. gr ii and any convenient article, and made dry, this is to be pointed and halsed into the granulations, producing sloughs; they are producing Phagedenic, that is having the edges extremely thin and ragged, of a livid colour and deeply ulcerated, this arises from a bad constitution, or from the use of Mercury while Inflammation is present; apply once a day to the surface of the sore a solution of the Nitrat of silver, over which Lint dipped in the Black wash. Support the constitution and avoid giving Mercury. This is the best treatment for this kind of sore when occuring in any other part of the Body. Sloughing Buboes are frequently occuring in unhealthy constitutions, or when they are much exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, they sometimes spread extremely

The Iris is sometimes acted upon by the S. Poison
The disease makes its appearance from 12 to 18
weeks

rapid, and occasionally lay bare the femoral Artery, and then, sometimes the patient dies from ulceration of then vessels when he quickly bleeds to death but more frequently they destroy life by the great degree of constitutional irritation which they occasion; we should first give a purgative, and then support and improve the constitution, and by no means ought Mercury to be employed.

Lecture 24th. Secondary Symptoms of Syphilis.

When the Venereal poison has passed through the Glands in the Groin it passes through various others in its passage to the Thoracic Duct, but these latter are never affected by it, when it gets into the blood and becomes circulated through it, it affects three different parts of the body. Viz the Throat, the Skin, and the Bones. Of the Throat, the part most frequently affected is the Tonsil gland first inflames, and then ulcerates, the sore looks like a primary Chancre, having elevated and naggy edges, the surface indented and of a yellow slaughy appearance. This Gland is seldom much enlarged but when that takes place it betrays a strumous constitution, and in these cases Mercury will generally be found prejudicial. There is but little pain in swallowing, Acids occasion slight smarting, there is however a dry husky sensation which is increased towards evening. The second seat is in the Pharynx, this is more dangerous very large sloughs frequently taking place in bad constitutions which destroy the surrounding parts, so as to bring on a fatal termination. There is great difficulty of swallowing, and fluids are regurgitated through the Nose; the Words are improperly sounded having the nasal accent, both of which are occasioned by the Velum Pendulum Palati loosing the power of acting as a Valve; thirdly the Palati is sometimes affected, this may be either the soft or bony ~~part~~ palate. An Ulcer forming in the Velum Pendulum Palati an orafice communicating with the Nose is quickly formed

The Patient always has the Nasal accent

When the Larynx is affected the patient mostly has the Mercurial eruption upon the skin -

Mercury is very prone to produce irritable ulcerations combined with Opium

When the Palate is lost a Silver one must be used

through which fluids are returned, and the recent is the same as in the other case last mentioned. When it has ulcerated through the soft, the bony palate is very affected, the bone exfoliates and an aperture is thus formed between the Mouth and Nose, through which the food passes when the patient attempts to swallow. Fourthly in the Larynx this is most dangerous, frequently proving ~~dangerous~~ fatal; when ulceration has taken place in the Larynx, the voice degenerates into a slow whisper, this is attended with Cough and considerable expectoration, frequently bringing up Sloughs. It is frequently attended by Venereal Eruptions, by which it may be detected. but when this is not the case it is liable to be mistaken for Phthisis. A very small quantity of Mercury used here, quickly relieves the most threatening symptoms, and if persisted in eradicates the disease, but if it is neglected it soon proves fatal. Portions of Bone which exfoliate are coughed up, after having produced great irritation, but this is sometimes so great that the patient sinks before the ~~t~~ exfoliation takes place. Sometimes a fatal Hemorrhage comes on, from which the patient soon sinks. Our chief dependance is to be placed upon Mercury, in the cure of all these affections; when the Ulcers are irritable we may use local applications to sooth, or when sloughing we may use Acids to seperate the sloughs, for the first fumigations of warm water, or the poppy fomentation, for the last Acid fumigations are preferable to Gargles, as the action of the Muscles in gargling produces a great deal of irritation. Nitric Acid Diluted, or the Mel Aruginis may be applied by means of a dossil of Lint, on the end of a probe; these are very serviceable in seperating the sloughs; when the ulcers have lost their irritability, and disposition to slough, we may again have recourse to Mercury which of course is not to be given while that character is present. When the Bone is exposed we can act Chemically on that by the Diluted Nitric or Muriatic Acid which very much assists nature in the exfoliation. When situated in the Larynx we must get the constitution affected as soon

Venereal disease sometimes affects the nose first-
beginning on the Pituitary membrane the patient has
pain about the Ossa nasi = The ossa Nasi are
seldom lost from the syphilitic poison but from
repeated courses of Mercury. acid injections
diminishes the offensive smell which arises
from these bones exfoliating

as possible with Mercury. Use Mercurial fumigations so as to keep up a copious secretion from the Vessels of the part, by which the inflammation is lessened. Give Mercury either internally or use friction. It requires a month, or five weeks course of Mercury to completely eradicate the Venerial poison in cases of sore throat if this is not done the disease will be apt to return.

Eruptions These assume a great variety of appearances as to size, the part in which they first appear, and the Character which they take on after they have appeared some time; they are generally elevated of a Copper colour and encrusted, sometimes the crust rising very high, When ulceration takes place the edges are elevated and ragged, the surface slouchy and bleeding a little, covered over with a crust, and if in a bad constitution these Ulcers are becoming very irritable and slouchy attended with a great deal of pain and extending rapidly. In general the eruption begins about the head face and breast; the extremities being affected least; the occasion in general but little inconvenience but this however is increasing towards evening; give mercury, at the same time give the Oxym. Hydrarg.; this irritates the Stomach, which by its sympathy with the Skin, is frequently removing the eruptions sooner than any other remedy, and assists the Mercury in affecting the constitution sooner. Mercurial action must be kept up here for some considerable time. Local applications are of little service, the best is the natural incrustation, but when ulceration has taken place we may use with advantage the Ung.t Hydrarg. Nit. Mit cum Opio; when they are irritable; Mercury being abandoned while the irritation remains Sores remaining in bad constitutions after the eruption has disappeared are best treated like those after bubo, by washing them once a day with a saturated solution of the Nitrate of Silver, and keeping the surface constantly moist with the black wash; giving the Pilula Hydrarg. submur; and the Decoctum Sarsapall.a to improve the constitution. The Bones are not unfrequently affected

The Dissertation is printed upon this

the Vomer is attacked in consequence of the Inflammation which takes place in the Mucous Membrane of the Nose, this being thinly spread over the bone, it is soon ulcerated through, the Bone being exposed soon exfoliates, here we must attend to this as well as giving Mercury. The Ulcer is at first covered with a dry hard scab which being removed with difficulty by blowing the Nose, it exposes the bone, and a most offensive smell issues from it. After remaining in this state some weeks small portions of the bone come away, until the greates part of the Vomer is seperated; sometimes ulcers occur in the Septum Narium occasioning an aperture through it, this although not attended with any venerial affection is extremely difficult to cure, it now and then occurs before Puberty, and is not attended with any offensive smell, we must in these cases improve the constitution by giving the Pilula Hydrarg. sub: and Decoct. Sarsaparil. Apply a solution of the Nitrate of Silver. The Ossa Nasi is becoming affected after the Vomer and exfoliates, when this is the case from the venerial poison give Mercury and as local applications inject diluted acids, or use Acid fumigations to assist in promoting exfoliation; if there is much internal inflammation apply leeches, and evaporating Lotions to the Nose and Cheek, do not use Mercury while the inflammation is present; nor should it be continued longer than is necessary to destroy the venerial poison. If a person applys with a sore in the nose, and Mercury is used for four or five weeks the patient seems at first cured, but after a few days an uneasiness is taking place, and peices of bones are again seperating, upon which it is not unusual to make the patient go through another course of Mercury which quite destroys a constitution. But there is no necessity for this, Exfoliation does not go on while the patient is under Mercury, but commences after he desists from it, at least of portion which was exposed, and this must of necessity come away;

we should only endeavour to improve the Constitution; the Cylindrical bones are frequently the seat of this disease this is at first known by slight pains, coming on at first in the evening, afterwards increasing, after this the part becomes tender and swelled; the Periosteum becomes inflamed separates from the bone, and a deposition of bony matter takes between it and the bone, forming a Node; the pain is obtuse taking place about five O'clock and remaining until about two or three O'clock, increased by external heat; when a Node has continued for some time, a glary fluid is poured out frequently between the Periosteum and bone, after this suppuration takes place, the skin becomes red, fluctuation may be perceived, and Ulceration goes on until a hollow is formed in the bone, or the Matter burrows beneath the Periosteum for a considerable distance; when they ulcerate through the integuments, the bone becomes exposed and generally exfoliates. Treatment if there is much inflammation and pain apply Leeches, after which if the pain continues apply Blisters, which are to be kept open with the Ung: Lytta, this will generally prevent absorption of them, if a glary fluid is only thrown out, and suppuration not commenced; Mercury is to be given at the same time; but if they are attended with redness of the skin, which indicates suppuration to have taken place, the will not be absorbed, and we must then by a small puncture discharge the Matter, first having discontinued the mercury. When it attacks the flat bones the disease is suspended for a time by the use of Mercury, but the suppuration continuing to go on accompanied with exfoliation. We must improve the Constitution with the Pilula Hydr: submur: and Decoct. Sarsap:a, applying the Nitric Acid Wash; if we persist in the use of Mercury we shall destroy the constitution. Pains in the bones are sometimes originating from taking cold while under Mercury, especially when this has been injudiciously given. But when the nocturnal pains are taking place from Syphylis, they require a four, or five weeks course of Mercury.

Lecture 25th General remarks on the Venereal Disease.

The primary symptoms of this disease are Chancre, and Bubo, these occur previous to the Poison passing into the Blood; the second are Inflammation, and Ulceration of the Mucous Membrane, Eruptions on the Skin, affections of the Bones and Periosteum. There are many parts of the body which are incapable of being acted upon by this Poison, as the greatest parts of the component parts of the body; those parts most essential to Life are never affected. Some persons are never influenced by this poison at all some have frequently Gonorrhea, and escape Chancre, while others frequently have Chancre, and never have Gonorrhea. Matter produced by the secondary is quite incapable of communicating the Disease, the Poison having undergone some change by passing through the Absorbent Glands, and system, as well as the circulation. The Matter from Buboes will not produce the Disease, but that of Chancre does. The Matter of Gonorrhea will not produce Syphilis, this is frequently seen when Leaches have been applied in Gonorrhea, the Matter coming in contact with the Wound never produces sore of any consequence, Mercury therefore is never to be used in the cure of this disease. Venerial Poison is found to be incapable of having its influence destroyed by Mercury under particular circumstances, as in pregnant women. here if this given to the greatest extent the disease will always be found to return after parturition. Children born of women who labour under syphilis, frequently have symptoms of the disease upon them, as Eruptions, on the hands, and feet, these are not to be cured by Mercury being given to the Child but to the Mother. Women secreting Milk will not have the Salivary secretion increased by the use of Mercury, but although salivation cannot be produced yet both the Mother and Child get cured of the Disease. The parts which are subject to the Venerial Disease, are also liable to become affected by other diseases, hence it has been thought that other poisons have been communicated by sexual

circumstances besides the venereal disease. This however Mr Cooper denies, he allows that there are syphilitic diseases existing but not that they are originating from a specific poison. Mr Hunter was of opinion that this was a local disease, but Mr Cooper thinks it a constitutional one, as those patients who are about to be affected with secondary symptoms are also attended with evening Exacerbations.

Effects of Mercury. Mercury is supposed to cure the disease by the fever which it excites, destroying the action which is set up by the poison; it requires that the Mercurial action should be kept up for some time in order to have its full effects, even after the primary symptoms have entirely disappeared; it should be given not so as to produce any considerable effect; but a continued one. It is from want of protraction ~~that~~ of the Mercurial action that the disease returns. Those cases which give way most readily to Mercury are the most liable to be succeeded by secondary symptoms. Mercury used for a month will generally ensure the cure of the primary symptoms, the secondary require a course of six weeks. The best form in private practice is the Blue Pill combined with Opium, ten grains given every night, and five every morning; this will soon affect the Constitution, and must be regularly persisted in, Opium prevents the influence of the Mercury on the Bowels and ensures its action on the constitution; Friction may be used when it can be done conveniently, it is not so liable to affect the Bowels as when given internally. Other preparations are not all to be relied upon in the cure of this disease. When there is any considerable degree of inflammation, Mercury ought never to be used. When it occasions irritability or inflammation, when it passes off by the Bowels, or occasions profuse perspiration, or fever it should immediately be suspended until the effects are removed. It is according to the indolence, or irritability of the Constitution that the Mercury acts more or less rapidly on the system. When its action is extremely slow, if we are using friction, the feet may be put in warm water at bed time, or if using the Pill we may employ the warm bath, to relax the constitution

and bring on a degree of irritability, which will hasten the action ~~the~~ of the Mercury; or this may be done very effectually by applying Blisters to the Groins and dressing them with the Ung: Hydrargyri; when its action is too great, and severe salivation is brought on so as to produce sloughing of the Lips and Gums, the patient should be exposed to cold, but this should be done cautiously so that the patient shall not suffer from its effects. Gargles of a solution of the Nitrate of Silver may also be used with advantage; Mercury is not unfrequently producing an ~~Eryp~~ Erythema on the skin now called ~~Psoriasis~~ Psoriasis this disease first attacks the Sebacious Glands of the skin extending from gland to gland. A Crustacious cuticle is secreted, which is rubbed off in ~~many~~ brawny scales. The Eyes are red and inflamed, the hearing dull, and the patient gradually sinks, this is brought on by exposure to cold while under Mercury, it is very difficult of cure, but is to be relieved by strengthening the constitution by diet, Country air &c.; local applications are not not of much service the best are the Liquor Calcis et Lactis p. a. vel Liq. Tigri. It has been said that Mercury passing by the pores will act chemically on Gold and other Metals, which are exposed to any of the secretions, this is however not the case.

Lecture 26th On Scrophula.-

Scrophula may be defined to be inflammation, accompanied with original debility, in which respect it differs from common inflammation, the latter may be brought on in originally strong constitutions by intemperance the former is hereditary. That it is inflammation may readily be seen by the different processes which are taking place; but not ~~not~~ in an healthy manner as in common inflammation, first the adhesive process, but the adhesive matter which is thrown out is incapable of becoming organized from want of sufficient action, it is then capable of being taken up by the absorbents, it is also impossible to inject this matter, the second process then commences, suppuration, this is also imperfectly performed for instead of a healthy

frequently occur on the cephalic -
carbuncle is sometimes found - the
cause is here in an event of action to
excite a significant degree of inflam?

pus, a quantity of serum is thrown out, with small portions of coagulable lymph floating in it: thirdly Ulceration this is very slowly performed When they have burst and the Matter is discharged, they are very difficult to heal, the adhesive Matter which was first thrown out being disorganized and possessing no living power comes away in sloughs and in consequence of the weak action of the Vascular system the process of Granulation is very slowly and imperfectly performed, as is also that of cicatrization, the edges being ragged and unhealthy, a large scar is generally left. The Persons most subject to this disease are those of a fair complexion, and a thin soft skin. The action of the external jugulars is generally seen more distinctly in them than in others. The arteries shining through the skin in the Cheeks with the delicate whiteness of the ~~skin~~ Neck, giving to a careless observer the appearance of the best of health, these are generally accompanied with ~~that~~ a thick lip, and enlarged extremities of the fingers. These marks are not to be neglected, as they are found to be connected with internal structure, which structure gives rise to scrophulous actions. These diseases generally show themselves in childhood, the first symptom is enlargement of the Abdomen, from swelling of the Mesenteric Glands, after which the Absorbent Glands in the Neck become enlarged. It will frequently happen that these Glands enlarge during Dentition, without any Scrophulous affection, they are then more rapid in their progress the different processes are healthy, and they heal leaving a very small scar. Enlarged Joints are taking place most frequently from the age of five years to Puberty, frequently brought on by great exercise. Large Abscesses occur in the spine about the same age, these sometimes project in the Loins at others downwards and forwards bursting in the thigh forming Psoas Abscess. At Puberty Phthisis is most frequently taking place, this disease is depending upon the same debility of constitution, and occurs in those

who have evident external marks of a scrophulous habit. Fungus Hæmatodes is not frequently occurring in scrophulous persons in after Life; Mr C. has thought that they were more subject to Cancer but is not quite decided in that point. Scrophula occurs in those of an indolent, irritable habit more frequently in the ~~latter~~ former, in those it is a very long time before the Constitution is destroyed, but in the latter it is more rapid, two or more joints are frequently affected at the same time, or as soon as one is cured the disease is making its appearance in another, until the patient sinks under it. Scrophula is very much excited by the climate and season; it is a rare disease in warm climates; but Children brought from warm countries to this very frequently die of Scrophula while young, and if they escape this they die of Phthisis after Puberty; this is more frequently the case with those from the East-Indies than any other part. This is not unfrequently in the Brute creation, Monkies very frequently, and now and then Birds die of Scrophulous tubercles in the Lungs. Quadrupeds also die of scrophulous diseases when brought into changable climates. Cold combined with moisture are the principal causes exciting scrophulous action, therefore these diseases are not numerous in Spring and Autumn, particularly the former. Cause The immediate cause is that which increases original debility; or deficiency of pure Air, want of Food, or Exercise. Fevers are also giving rise to scrophulous diseases, even the Innoculation of the Small Pox from the severity of the fever is frequently producing it. Scarlatina, or the use of Mercury, the latter by the Mercurial action which is set up is very much weakening the constitution. Proximate Cause Children born of scrofulous parents not only have the external marks of Scrophula, but the internal structure of the body is more delicately formed; they have the heart and arteries formed weak, and of course a deficiency in the circulation, this may be seen by persons who die under scrophula, having a considerable quantity of blood found in the arteries, which does not take place in others, but by

the contraction of the arteries, is forced into the veins. The Digestive organs are also weak, the coats of the Stomach are weak and thin The Nervous system is also less excitable than usual, by which not only the Circulation, but most of the Animal functions are weakened. So that Scrofula is not arising from one part being deficient, but from the whole system being weak and delicately formed. The Cure of this disease then does not depend upon remedying the symptoms, but giving a better frame to the system, in producing better Blood, and invigorating the ~~system~~ constitution. To do this we must have recourse to Food, Air, Exercise Medicine, and Cloathing. To produce better Blood, Animal food becomes necessary, as it is not only more easy of digestion, but contains a much greater quantity of nourishment. In persons whose digestive organs are weak, vegetable food is passing through the alimentary canal very little if at all changed. They should take food at least four times a day, which should be principally animal food. Thus having rendered the Blood more nutricious, the next object will be to invigorate the circulation, this is to be done by air and exercise. Pure Air is necessary to decarbonate the Blood, hence the air of large towns is always to be avoided, when this is properly taking place and the blood has parted with the whole of its Carbon, it stimulates and invigorates the Nervous system more powerfully. The sea air is very serviceable in the summer Months, but being damp and cold at other seasons proves injurious, and those who stay at the sea side in the winter droop more than in any other situation; those who have lived in large towns, find more benefit from the sea air than those who have lived in the country; Exercise is also very necessary to the circulation of the Blood. Children ought to play more, and the rigid customs of boarding schools ought for a time at least to be laid aside. The attempt to learn Children too much, or too many things at one time, seldom fails of destroying their health.

Lecture 27th Scrophula Continued.

In addition to air, and Exercise, as well as food, we must also have recourse to Medicine for the cure of this disease; they should be such as affect the Digestive functions, different forms of Mercury may be given the Pilula Hydrargyri submuriatis, with Decoct. Sarsaparillæ are sometimes useful; the Medicine which answers best for Children is Hydrarg. Oxymur: gr i Extract. Cinchona ℈ij Misce one or two tea spoonful to be taken twice or three times a day. It is supposed that the Oxymuriate becomes deoxidated by the Bark, but whether or not that is the case the composition is found to be very serviceable; it renders the secretion of the bowels more healthy, stimulates the Stomach, and has a tonic effect on the system. The Hydrarg. cum Creta gr ij Ferri Carbonas gr v Misce this may be given twice a day. Calomel and Soda are useful when there is much irritation in the system, or when we wish to increase the action of the Absorbents. Muriatic Acid is also a good medicine. Muriates of Lime, Barytes, and the Liquor Potassa have been much recommended, but Mr Cooper thinks they are of very little service; the clothing of the Patient should be attended to, it should be such as to preserve an equal warmth, Flannel should be worn next the skin, the feet should not be suffered to be cold, this drives the blood from the extremities to the superior parts of the body, and the Lungs especially are more loaded, so as to produce inflammation and lay the foundation of scrophulous tubercles, and ending in Phthisis. Tepid bathing is useful about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, after which the Patient should take a gentle walk Salt may be added when sea water cannot be obtained; cold water produces too great a shock on the constitution, and is generally Injurious.

Diseased Glands; the glands in general in the neck become enlarged

Cause hyperpyrexia to cease, then to heat
~~can~~ excite the diaphoresis and restore

Other ~~p~~ if carbonic acid is giving his well
tense in skin —

Give calomel & carbonate of soda

If the skin is diseased do not open them
but they are to be opened and a down in
place in every blister upon the skin —
The best plan is apply a solution
of Nitrate of Lotte Silver to the sore

and instances have occured in which they have destroyed Life; this may be done in three ways, viz. by pressure on the vessels so as to bring on Apoplexy, by suppurating into the Larynx, by ulcerating into the vessels. Cause exposure of the part to the vicissitudes of the weather; when the Ears have been exposed to severe cold the Glands immediately below them enlarge.

Treatment; when Scrofulous action is set up in them, they go first into the adhesive process, here it will be proper to give Calomel and Rhubarb either in a strong dose now and then, or a small one every night and morning, apply evaporating lotions, as Lotio Plumbi ℥vj ad Aq. Vini ℥ß, this plan will generally produce absorption of the Adhesive Matter. If they are in an indolent state with insensibility and having no blush, apply Emplast: Ammon: cum Hydrarg, this requires to be kept on a considerable time, it may also be useful to apply friction, or pressure. When Suppuration occurs it is to be treated as in other parts of the body, increase the vigour of the circulation, by which the process will be much hastened, and allow a generous diet, and stimulating poultices may be used made of stale Beer Grounds. When matter has formed, and fluctuation can be perceived by a red tint, they should be opened with a small lancet; if they are allowed to burst, or are not opened until the skin becomes of a brownish red, which shows that it is extremely ~~red~~ thin and possesses very little living power, large sloughs are coming away, and the process of granulation being imperfectly performed in the part, a very large scar is left, which may be avoided by opening them sooner a probe being introduced daily to evacuate the matter, the orafice being frequently stopped by portions of coagulated Lymph, which are floating in the serum. The sores may be washed with a weak solution of the Nitric Acid, about six drops, to four ounces of water; the Ung: Hydrarg. Nit. Mitis, or the Ung: Hydrarg. Nit. Oxyd. may also be used. Sprinkling the Carbonate of Iron very much improves the Granulations.

Glands sometimes become enlarged situated at the root of the Lungs, and not unfrequently an earthy matter is deposited which is coughed up sometimes. The Mesenteric Glands generally become affected first in Children, most frequently from six Months, to two years old, the occasion considerable swelling of the Abdomen. Cause imperfect digestion, the food going into putrifaction, and by this means irritating first the Glandula Agregala, and Solitaria, and from them extending to the Mesenteric Glands; sometimes these children will eat ravenously, and sometimes scarcely any thing. The first is from the very little nourishment derived from the undigested food, the child endeavouring to make up the deficiency by taking in a larger quantity. A white matter is not unfrequently discharged from the Bowels resembling Chyle. They sometimes go on to suppuration, bursting into the intestines, or externally forming an artificial Anus. When the latter is the case it will be of no use to try to heal this, until the system is improved, when it may occasionly be cured. A large quantity of earthy matter is sometimes deposited. Treatment - it is a very manageable disease, and will generally be found to give way to the Tinctr of Bark combined with the Oxymuriate of Mercury given in the proportions as before mentioned; it promotes absorption improves the secretion of the Bowels, and strengthens the system; at the same time apply Emplast: Hydrarg. cum Ammon: over the Abdomen, very little else but animal food should be taken, as Milk, Broths, and Meat; the milk sometimes turns acid on the Stomach, and the Broths will sometimes derange the Bowels: solid Animal food taken frequently, and in small quantities will be found the best. By this treatment they may generally be recovered, if they have no Cough, or disease in the Lungs; Mr. C. has seen several instances in which they have afterwards had dropsy, but from which they have recovered, after the water has been drawn off, and proper attention to diet, air, and exercise has been continued.

The pain & enlargement appears on the sides of the Palettes —

The affected mother is incapable of bearing any exertion

If after the first operation the disease is neglected for one week — the disease is much difficulty removed

Lecture 28th Diseases of the Joints.

Scrofulous Diseases of Joints are vulgarly called white swellings, probably from the skin not being discoloured, they go through the adhesive, suppurative, and ulcerative, processes. When it first commences there is stiffness of the joint, a little swelling is next observed, and slight pain in motion, sometimes the pain is excessive. The Constitution generally suffers very little in the adhesive process; when they have remained in this stage a month, or five weeks, the suppurative process commences, which generally begins in a single spot, as the joint is already filled up with adhesive matter, after this has continued for sometime, it breaks generally three or four inches from the part where suppuration first commenced; a fistulous sinus leading to the joint; the suppurative process is indolent, and seldom attended with much pain, but the constitutional irritation is sometimes considerable. The Synovial Membrane is the seat of the disease; the Ligaments, Cartilages, and Bones become affected secondarily. Treatment. When a Child is seen with these enlargements the Parents should be apprized of the necessity of attending to the rest of the part, Purgatives should be given as the Sulphate of Magnesia, with Calomel; the disease in the first instance should be treated as Inflammation, a Lotion with the Liquor Ammon: Acet should be applied, to the part being exposed to the air, to assist in evaporation. In general these diseases may be cured in their infancy, but if they are neglected in this stage, the cure is extremely difficult; if evaporating lotions do not succeed in reducing the inflammation, leeches should be applied, and if the ~~inflammation~~ enlargement continues after the inflammation is removed, Stimuli may be applied as Blisters,

On Anchylosis

The elbow at right angles - the wrist straight - the Hip a little bent - the Knee a little flexed.

External irritation is seldom used now to what it was formerly - for it not only produces local irritation, but at the same time constitutional irritation is produced. Seatons & Issues are rarely used now except at the Hip joint

The operation of amputation now is as one to twenty to what it was formerly.

dressed with the Cerat: Lab: Mag: Cera ℥j Ol: Olivar: Vert: ℥ij Misce, this is a useful application in this stage of the disease, as it excites external irritation. Vinegar Cataplasms may be used for the same purpose. Setons in general are prejudicial as they extend the inflammation back to the joint. After the inflammatory stage pressure may be made with straps with Emplast: Hydrarg: cum Ammoniac: with a bandage. When the swelling is diminished, and stiffness is only remaining, friction is employed with great advantage; Mr. C. has seen many cases of this kind cured by Mr. Grosvenor's plan of treatment. When we are about to anchylose a joint; it should always be done in a bent position, as it will generally be more useful to the patient. The operation of amputation is now seldom performed for this disease, and the only thing which can justify it is that the constitution has suffered so materially, that if it is not removed it will be productive of more serious injury, but Anchylosis of either the knee or elbow can generally be accomplised before the constitution is much affected. In diseases of the Hip of their is generally the same symptoms produced as in other diseased Joints, but there are some peculiar symptoms, the pain is first felt in the knee, but upon examination there is found to be no enlargement of this part, the pain is felt at the upper part of the Patella, or a little to one side, or sometimes in the course of the Sciatic Nerve. When a person complains of these symptoms, we should look for diseased Hip, rather than knee, and upon examination the motions of the thigh will be found to be difficult, and pain is produced when it is rotated, fixed or extended, the foot is turned a little outwards, but if pushed much outwards it gives great pain; the limb is from half an inch to an inch shorter than the other, and the spine is a little curved. The shortness arises from the absorption of the head of the bone, and of the acetabulum, if the patient is laid upon his face the cleft of

the nates will be found to be unequal, and there is also a depression in the groin, but the strongest characteristic mark of a diseased hip, is the flattenes of the Nates on that side, pressure behind the Trochanter a little above its level gives considerable pain, these are the most common local symptoms, in addition to which there is sometimes very acute pain and when this occurs the disease is generally of more easy cure. The disease remains in the adhesive stage for some time; absorption is constantly going on, there is generally no effusion, but what appears like a solid Mass. Matter however is now and then formed, and it frequently extends a considerable way from the joint; the greater its extent from this part the more easy will be the cure; the matter is sometimes taking different directions in some of which it is proving destructive to Life; sometimes it finds its way into the Rectum, in others it is bursting into the Vagina, and it occasionally passes to the vicinity of the Femoral Artery, and produces ulceration of that vessel or some of its branches. When a Hip Joint has been examined which is the subject of this disease, the synovial membrane is found to be inflamed, and sometimes ulcerated, the Ligaments are thickened, the Cartilages, and a portion of the Bone absorbed, sometimes a hole is formed thro' the Acetabulum into the Pelvis, through which the head of the bone not unfrequently passes. When a person applies with this disease, rest should be strongly recommended, and that in the first instance in the recumbent posture, without this no relief can be given. Calomel purges must be administered, the dose should be varied according to the age of the patient, and given every second or third night, the feet should frequently be put in warm water, or if the patient is young the whole body should be immersed. If the Inflammation is not relieved by this treatment Leeches should be applied, and afterwards large Blisters, the Cuticle removed and dressed with the Ung.: Sabina, vel Lytta. You should always endeavour to remove the disease in its infancy; Mr Cooper thinks that if a Medical man is

consulted within a month of its first appearance, that the disease may be generally cured; but if neglected until after this time we can seldom succeed in removing it; the disease however steals on so insidiously, that it is with difficulty that it can be discovered before this time. If Blisters do not succeed, Issues, or Seatons may be had recourse to; the disease in the first instance is Inflammatory, and requires an active treatment, but when it assumes the Chronic form it requires a protracted one. When Matter is formed we should avoid opening the abcess early, this circumstance is necessary to be remembered in all diseases of joints, the reason is that if the Abcess is allowed to take its own course for a time, it will extend further from the joint, which will becomed filled up with Adhesive Matter. But if it is opened early high constitutional irritation will be the result. When the disease is in the ulcerative stage, advantage is frequently derived from external irritation, by Issues, or Setons, which will generally succeed in diminishing the discharge. As soon as the Acute form of the disease is over, the Patient should be allowed to walk with Crutches, or have the Limb supported in a sling carried over the neck as in fracture; the foot should not be allowed to be first on the ground.

Lecture 29th On Lumbar Abcess.

The joints of the Spine are liable to the same affections as other joints, and as there is no synovial membrane, the intervertebral substance becomes the seat of the Inflammation; Absorption of the bodies of the Vertebra is then taking place, the consequence of which is curvature of the spine, the spinous processes are felt very distinctly, projecting further than usual, either one or more according to the number of vertebra affected. Paraplegia is coming on, being produced by pressure, it differs from common Palsy as the muscle are in a rigid state, so that the limb cannot be moved, which is not the case in common Palsy. The Muscles become affected, and they are liable to

spasmodic contractions, which is principally caused by the irritation. The sensibility is destroyed the actions of the muscles are irregular so that the legs are crossing each other in walking, or the foot is set in a different place to where the patient intended. The disease remains some weeks or even Months in the Adhesive stage, it then goes on to suppuration, and large quantities of Matter are formed, this is bursting in different parts, if it is formed externally to the transverse processes it burst in the Loins if internally it makes it way to the Groin, or Thigh; sometimes it makes its way to the Thorax, communicating with the Lungs, a large quan=tity of Matter is spit up. Sometimes one or two, or even as many as five Vertebra are affected, and according to the number affected will be the deformity produced. Sometimes after the patient has had Paralysis a very long time, he will recover slowly, generally when extensive ulceration has taken place; they are sinking, under the suppurative process. Treatment, rest in the recumbant posture is absolutely necessary, but he ought not to lay much upon his back, but should turn occasionally from one side to the other, or if when on his back the shoulders ought to be raised; Nutricious Diet ought to be given, and this must consist chiefly of Animal food, Ale, Porter or even Wine when it does not create a feverish heat may be taken. A Calomel and Rhubarb Purgative may be given twice a week to keep the Bowels open. Machines for keeping the Back straigh ought not to be used, as they are effectually removing all chance of cure, which by the uniting or anchylosis of the Vertebra, to admit of this the body must be kept curved, which will very much hasten the process. External irri=tation may be used, but should not produce any very extensive effect. Issues on this account a seldom proper. Rubbing the Spine with the Ung.t Antim. Tart.; or the Liniment. Antim. Tart. is sometimes useful, and it may now then be proper to apply a Blister.

Psoas Abcess and Lumbar Abcess are different variations of the same disease. In the former the matter makes it way down the Iliacus Muscle, and having reached the tendinous expansion over that muscle, the Psoas Muscle next becomes excavated giving passage to the Matter which bursts in the Thigh. If the disease begins external to the transverse processes the Matter passes backwards, and bursts in the loins; pain is felt in the Loins for some months before a tumour can be discovered, the thigh ~~can be~~ is brought forwards, and incapable of being straightened. If these Abcesses are left to themselves they open by small orifices, and clots of adhesive matter are preventing the quick discharge of the Matter; previous to the matter being discharged the Patient does not suffer much from constitutional Irritation, but very soon afterwards hectic symptoms appear. Patients frequently fall victims to this disease, but if the bone is not ulcerated to any great extent, they sometimes recover. Exfoliation of the bone occasionally takes place, pieces of bone coming through the opening. The plan recommended by Mr Abernethy is to be adopted, opening the Abcess and discharging a small quantity of Matter obliquely, the opening is then to be healed, and after a short time a repetition of this operation will be necessary healing it as before, this is done with a view to prevent constitutional irritation. A small Trocar is the best instrument we can employ. Rest is necessary and the ~~same~~ same mode of constitutional treatment as before mentioned. Lumbar Abcess is to be treated the same as Psoas. Scrophulous Pimples on the Face. These require the general health to be improved Low Diet will sometimes remove them for a time, but it only increases the propensity to the disease, and the only mode to prevent this is to have recourse to nourishing diet, and a due quantity of exercise should be used: they should be opened with a Needle as soon as they are formed.

Lippitudo is to be cured by the Ung.: Hydrarg. Nit. Nit. rubbed on the eye lids, or the Ung.: Hydrarg. Nit. Oxyd. and the disposition to the disease is to be removed by improving the health. The Testicle is sometimes affected with Scrophulous enlargement, in Boys about the time of Puberty; this requires the Bark and Oxymur. Hydrarg. they are sometimes very large but the above remedy will generally be found sufficient. Rickets are occuring in Children of debilitated constitutions, and are generally the first appearance of any scrophulous disease, they sometimes come on in six months after Birth; the make of these Children is peculiar, they have large heads, prominent fore heads, flatness of the upper part of the head, the skull growing from a determination of Blood to the part, the Teeth are ill formed, sometimes decaying very early, the Chin is protruded, Spine curved in the shape of an Italics, the Ribs are altered in their form falling in at the sides, and occasioning the Sternum to project, in the Pelvis the Ossa Innominata are narrower as are also the tuberosities of the Ischium, the Thigh Bones have joints formed in them, in consequence of a falty deposit of Boney matter, the Cartilages yielding to pressure give a slight degree of motion; the Tibia, and Fibula fall inwards; Joints are formed in the Humerous, and sometimes even in the Radius, and Ulna. The Bones readily break with the least accident. It is in consequence of a want of ~~vigorous~~ vigorous circulation, the Arteries which secrete bone, being incapable of throwing out a sufficient quantity of Boney Matter. Cause want of healthy air, as in close towns, want of due ~~nourist~~ nourishment, and exercise It is to be received by avoiding these, and giving frequently small quantities of animal food, the Blood being improved by Air and exercise, in warm dry situations. Girls may be allowed to ride on horse back changing the side on which they sit frequently, or the Spine will be incurvated in consequence. Bark and the Oxym. Hydrarg.—

may be given or the Hydrarg. cum Creta with steel. Cold bathing with salt water twice a day, the body afterwards being well rubbed with a coarse cloth to increase the circulation, if sea water cannot be obtained one ounce of Salt may be added to a pint of water, will be a useful substitute. Machines which are used to keep the Spine straight are weakening the Ligaments, and rendering it impossible for the patient to do without them. When they can be contrived to do this by passing under the Arms and resting on the Os Innominata, so as to keep the Spine stright without weakening the Ligaments, they may be beneficial, in this case also they will ~~be~~ not be exposed, and of course more preferable on that account.

Lecture 30th On Wounds.

Wounds are divided into four kinds, first the incised, which is a division of the soft parts with some sharpe instrument; 2nd the lacerated in which the parts are torn asunder; 3rd the contused, here the parts are not only seperated but disorganized; 4th the punctured, those seperated by the penetration of some pointed instrument; the parts being seperated as if by a wedge. Incised Wounds when a wound is occasioned by a cutting instrument, there is generally a considerable flow of blood, owing to the complete division of the Arteries, when much blood is lost, faintess is usually produced, this seems to be a provision of Nature to stop the hemorrhage, by allowing time for the blood to coagulate and fill up the mouths of the Vessels, this ought not however to be ~~encouraged~~ encouraged, as there is frequently a difficulty in recovering those who are of a weak constitution. To stop the bleeding we should always apply pressure, it will be mostly sufficient, always avoiding the too frequent use of ligatures, as these are setting up an interruption to the healing process. Having done this all the coagulated blood is to be

cleansed away from the surface of the Wound, and the edges are to be brought together, when this is done nature sets up a process of adhesive inflammation, and an effusion of adhesive matter takes place, blood vessels then shoot out from the sides of the wound through the adhesive matter, these are principally derived from the vasa vasorum of the divided vessels, this may be done in about ten days. The substance by which parts are united, is generally the same as the divided parts, but there are some exceptions to this, as Bone united by ligaments with their Capsular Ligaments, Cartilages in the adult unite by Bone &c. union by adhesion will take place between soft and hard parts. If parts are nearly seperated from the body, they will unite, and in some instances where they have been completely seperated. One part may also be engrafted into another, at least in the Brute creation. When union by adhesion can be excited, all danger from the wound ceases, except when some internal viscus is wounded, and when the inflammation extending is productive of serious consequences; various circumstances prevent union by adhesion. 1st too many sutures may have this effect; adhesive plaister when sufficient ought always to be used, but in wounds of the face extending into the mouth, the eyelids &c. plaister will not keep the parts in their proper situation. In the Scrotum if sutures are not used the sides of the wound turn in, which sets up a great obstacle to the healing of the wound. 2nd too many ligatures on arteries, when numerous ligatures are applied and very small vessels are secured, as ulceration naturally takes place, great obstruction is set up to the healing of the wound. Silk ligatures seldom remain quite on arteries, but are generally seperated by suppuration, and ulceration, those of Cat gut, however in some few instances, in which they have been tried, have remained without producing ulceration. 3rd impatience on the part of the Surgeon, after

an amputation, or extensive wound, the dressings ought not to be removed as some days. On the fourth day one Strap ought to be removed, and after the matter is cleaned away to be renewed. The following day two straps, and so on until the whole dressing is removed, which ought not to be before eight days at soonest. 4thly Poisons, in these cases it becomes necessary to remove the parts which have been affected by the Poison, before union can be expected to take place. 5thly When numerous Absorbent Glands have been divided as in transverse wounds in the Groin, or Axilla, in which case a great quantity of Lymph is thrown out, which prevents the union. ~~to~~ 6thly Wounds into secreting surfaces, of the Mucous kind, here adhesion will not take place from their going readily into the suppurative inflammation, they are therefore healed by Granulations.

Lecture 31st On Lacerated Wounds &c

The parts are torn asunder, the bleeding is generally extremely slight, the cause of this disease is two fold, first because the Arteries are torn off short, while the cellular membrane hangs about the vessels, retarding the flowing of the Blood, and allowing time for the coagulation to take place. 2ndly the mouths of the vessels are found open so as to admit a probe, but contraction from over distention has taken place higher up the vessels. These wounds are more frequently succeeded by Tetanus than the former, hence we ought to avoid any thing which will debilitate as much as we can. Depletion ought not to be used to any great extent, and the patient should live much as usual, and in an uniritable state, by the almost constant use of Opium. Extraneous Matter is very likely be introduced, and great care ought to be taken to remove this. More inflammation is attending these, than the former wounds.

therefore after the strapping has been applied, it will be proper also to apply a bandage, which is to be kept wet with the Lotio Plumbi, and if the inflammation increases Leeches ought to be applied, and if it the proceeds the Plaisters are to be removed, Poultices and Fomentations to applied, to promote a secretion of Matter.

Contused Wounds. These differ from any of the former, in their being accompanied with disorganization of the parts, which disorganised parts must be brown off, hence there is no use in trying to promote adhesion, which attempt will only add to the inflammation, Very slight contused wounds on the Tibia, when only a very small portion of skin is destroyed will require at least a month or six weeks to heal it. We must encourage secretion, and suppuration of the parts by Poultices, or the Nitric Acid Wash, the latter will generally be the best. Suppuration takes place in a moderate sized wound in a fortnight or three weeks, after this Granulations shoot up, an then it is that we must approximate the edges, the process of restoration will be about three weeks longer; we must give purgatives occasionally, Opium should be used freely, Bark is of little use except when the constitution is very much debilitated. Punctured Wounds these are the most dangerous, it seems the parts are rather seperated, than properly divided, and the inflammation arising from this kind of injury is very extensive; the Nervous system frequently becomes affected, and Tetanus is not unfrequently the result. Punctured Wounds are exerting their influence first on the Absorbents. 2ndly When Fascia are punctured. 3rdly Influencing the Nervous System — first of the Absorbents, a puncture made into skin exposes the Cells of the cellular membrane, into which the Absorbents open, which become affected, the inflammation extending along their course to the Glands which enlarge and suppurate; the inflammation does not stop here always, but is affecting nearly the-

whole side, in various parts which Abcesses form; the inflammation depends more upon the constitution, than the form of the wound. When this last is suspected the best treatment will be to introduce the point of a Lancet, and make an incised wound; cauterizing the edges of the wound with a solution of the Nitrate of Silver, we must give Calomel and Sulph. Mag. with opiates occasionally. If inflammation arises apply poultices made with Lotio Plumbi and if this is not sufficient apply Leeches in great number; Stimulants must not be given in the inflammatory stage. One Gentleman who took a large quantity of Wine died in a few hours, and in another case which was also attended with a fatal result; the ~~Gett~~ Gentleman rubbed in Mercurial Ointment. Bark may be given after the inflammatory stage has subsided.

2ndly When Fascia are punctured, as the fascia lata of the thigh, inflammation is set up, and suppuration takes place in the inner side of the fascia, this burrows there and produces great constitutional irritation unless freely opened. 3rdly Influence on the Nervous system, punctures into nerves produces long continued irritation; when this takes place numbness is the result, and Chilblains are produced in parts thus deprived of Nervous energy in cold weather, which are sometimes very extensive. Universal Spasms differing from Tetanus are not unfrequently the result of puncture. In some cases from very slight punctures, the person is complaining in about a week of a stiff neck and supposes he has taken cold; the Muscles of the Neck become stiff the Jaw cannot be moved, next the muscles of the Abdomen, then of the thighs, and lastly those of respiration become affected, so that the person breaths with the greatest difficulty, as the other parts become affected the jaw becomes relaxed. There is a fever which is present the whole of the time, the pulse is steadily quick about 120 strokes in a minute, and while this is the case, although the Muscles may be relaxed, yet no relief can be obtained. Tetanus is either Chronic or Acute, the latter of which in this Country is never cured, the former is

Either external or internal Branch Great vessel of the Abd-

By pressing upon the artery above the tumour it becomes emptied, & a depression is felt where the tumour

The Pulsation is less distinct except just where the artery has been cut —

Very inconsiderable Pulsation

Death by sloughing of the limb —

frequently cured or the patient recovers from the disease being completely worn out; Calomel in considerable doses, and the cold bath are most likely to be useful. Bleeding exasperates the disease. Tricismus seldom proves fatal, and is best treated by Blisters applied to the back of the Head. Purges, Calomel, Opium &c.

Lecture 32nd On Aneurism.

Is a tumour containing arterial blood, having a pulsatory motion, and communicating with the interior of an Artery. The symptoms may be divided into three stages, the first stage of an external aneurism, is a pulsatory tumour, it may be much lessened by pressure, and a cessation of the pulsatory motion is the consequence, but if the pressure is removed, the tumour suddenly increases again, and motion returns, the skin is of a natural colour, and rather weak. 2nd Stage after the above symptoms have remained some time, the tumour becomes filled with coagulated Lymph, and is hard, and incapable of being emptied. Pain is now produced by pressure on the Nerves crowds, and if it is situated in the lower extremity, the limb becomes edematous from pressure on the veins obstructing the circulation; the skin is of the natural colour. 3rd Stage by the pressure of the contents of the tumour on the skin, the circulation of the blood in the small vessels become impeded, the skin becomes of a dark colour, Inflammation is set up; after a few days vesication takes place, and the inflammation continuing, Mortification of the Integuments ensues, from the Bottom of which fresh sloughs are seperated until the interior of the sack is laid open, when a copious flow of blood takes place not so as to destroy the patient at first, fresh sloughs seperate, and discharges of blood taking place every few days, until at last they become so considerable as to destroy life. But in this state they may be preserved for some weeks, by forming an artificial covering

to the tumour, by means of lint and a roller, so as to allay the violence of the hemorrhage. Aneurisms are divided into External, and Internal. When those placed internally have proceeded to ulceration, the patient dies suddenly from the first bleeding of the tumour taking place in the Cavities of the Body. The Heart is sometimes subject to Aneurism which happily is a very rare disease. It is not a mere enlargement of its cavities, which is not unfrequent, but of the giving way of some part of the Parietes, by which a sac is formed containing blood, and communicates with the interior of the Heart. Aneurisms frequently occur in the ascending Aorta, this produces a Cough and difficulty in breathing; a fulness is found near the Nipple of the right breast, if this occurs on the left side we may suspect the heart to be the seat of the disease, and not the aorta. The tumour pressing on the ~~right~~ Sternum, and the Cartilages of the Ribs, occasions absorption to take place in them, after which the Pectoral Muscles forms the covering of the Sac, and in their turn they also become absorbed, and so on until it ulcerates through the integuments and breaks externally. This disease also occurs frequently at the arch of the aorta, in this case the tumour does not begin to project until it has arrived one third upwards on the common Carotid Artery so that, that Artery is frequently mistaken to be the subject of the disease, or the subclavean Artery may be suspected of having produced it. In this situation their progress is the same, but they sometimes destroy life by pressure on the Trachea, or bursting into it, which occasionally takes place, the patient dying immediately from suffocation. When seated ~~on~~ in the descending aorta, they upon the Oesophagus, and produce either a stricture there or symptoms very similar to it, these destroy life by bursting into the Chest, or Oesophagus. When in the abdominal Aorta, if just below the Diaphragm the project into the Scobiculis Cordis, where pulsation may be felt, this is producing

If an aneurism is situated opposite the a joint it is alone from some injury to the joint — The greatest number 7 — The operation in general successful — the age between 30 & 40 yrs the youngest subject T.A. 15 & the oldest 80 yrs age no object — women very liable subject to what men — 7 to 1 —

injection the aneurismal sac is formed by the coverings parts & not the artery, within the sac layers of adhesive matter, & gradually both of fluid & coagulated blood, this being removed the aperture into the artery will be seen which is frequently small —

vomiting if much food is taken into the Stomach at once. It is how=
=ever but rare that they are placed in this situation. They occur
more frequently lower down the Aorta, the tumour being felt in
the abdomen, these are producing death by bursting in the Abdomen
or into the intestines. When passing from the posterior part of the
Aorta the Vertebra become absorbed, the tumour passing backwards
into the Sacrum, there producing a swelling which does not pulsate, and which
has sometimes been mistaken for Lumbar Abscess, but may be distinguish=
ed by the want of fluctuation; when thus situated they have sometimes
been punctured, and that without proving fatal, a dossil of Lint and
slight pressure being sufficient to stop the hemorrhage, until the
adhesive process has taken place, and the wound healed. The internal
Iliac artery is sometimes the subject of this disease, the tumour is
felt under the Gluteus Maximus, projecting through the Ischiatic
notch, and may be mistaken for aneurism of the Gluteal or Ischiatic
in one of these cases Mr. C. was going to operate by taking up the
Gluteal artery, but was very fortunately deterred from it by observ=
=ing that a quantity of Blood was occasionally voided with the Urine.
When Aneurisms appear externally they are most frequently situated
in that part of the artery which is opposite joints, the probable cause
cause of this is the frequent flexion of the artery, by which their coats
are weakened. It has been said by some writers, that those people who
are much in the habit of riding, are more liable to aneurism, but
this opinion is hardly founded on truth. The Popliteal artery is the
most subject to this disease; but it occurs also in the Groin; in the
upper extremity they are most frequently in the Axilla, but occasionally
happen at the Elbow; the Carotids are not unfrequently affected;
they occur more frequently in the large, than in the small arteries;
but they are sometimes produced in the Temporal, Occipital, and

8th Aneurism of the Carotid artery may be distinguished from Bronchocele, by requesting the patient to swallow ~~ing~~ if the tumour rises it is not Aneurism, if it remains stationary it is; "a pulsation is felt in Bronchocele."

The artery becomes absorbed in some cases.

even in the posterior Crural Arteries, generally occuring th in these however from bleeding or punctures; some persons have several of these at one time. Mr C. has seen several at one time in the same subject; when opened they are found to consist of a bag communicating with the artery, and filled by successive layers of adhesive matter; The sac is not usually the coats of the artery, it is made up of any part of the body, with which they come in contact, whether Bone, Muscle, or Integuments, the parts which compose the sac is continually throwing out adhesive matter.

Aneurisms are produced in four ways. 1st Absorption of the coats of the Artery, in this case the Artery first becomes white and semitransparent and becomes gradually thinner; the way in which nature guards against this danger is by throwing out on the inner side of the artery adhesive matter, covering the weakened part, and which afterwards forms the sac. 2nd By a general dilation of the coats of the artery, this is sometimes occuring on one side, sometimes on the whole circumference of the Artery, and forms what was usually called a true Aneurism. 3rd By Laceration, the blood escapes into the cellular membrane which forms the sac in the first place, this as the same progress in its course as the others. 4 By a blow with a pointed instrument, where the Artery is situated on Bone; Aneurisms situated in the Arteries of the Head, are most frequently brought on in this way, except those in the temporal artery, which sometimes follow bleeding in that Vessel.

Preface will not over embrace

Lecture 33rd. Aneurism Continued.

In general Aneurisms are readily distinguished from other diseases Tumours however situated either over or under an Artery, are sometimes liable to be mistaken for Aneurism, as the pulsation of the Vessel frequently imparts a pulsatory motion to the tumour. If the tumour is situated over an artery, it may be raised by the fingers so as to be removed from the artery, when the motion instantly ceases; if situated under an artery a pulsation is only felt in the middle and not in the sides of the tumour; but the most unequivocal mark of distinction is by pressing upon the artery which runs to the tumour, if when this is done the tumour becomes smaller, and suddenly increases when the pressure is removed, we may rest assured it is aneurism; but if the tumour remains stationary, and cannot by gentle pressure upon it, be in any degree lessened, we may justly suppose it is not aneurism, unless it has been so long standing as shall have given time for the sac to become filled with Adhesive matter.

Prognosis. This generally unfavourable but some instances both of external and internal aneurism have been known to spontaneously subside. In one case a man was admitted into Guys Hospital who had aneurism of the external ~~iliac~~ Iliac Artery, which after some time burst and a quantity of blood was effused under the Iliac fascia which occasioned such a degree of pressure on the Artery above the tumour that it became entirely obliterated as high as the internal iliac and the aneurism thus spontaneously cured; this man died some time after of aneurism of the aorta. But unfortunately these cases are but rare, and in general if an operation is not or cannot be performed, a fatal termination is to be expected. This disease occurs most frequently in the middle period of life, very seldom in those

under twenty five years of age, although one case happened to Mr. H. Cline in a child only thirteen; the most advanced age at which Mr Cooper has seen was 80. It occurs much more frequently in Men than Women, which may readily be accounted for by the much less severe exercise being taken by the latter. Cause This is generally exercise disproportioned to the Strength; it is happening in those who have brought on an irritable habit from intemperance. When the Arteries are in a weak state, the circulation becomes much quickened, by any violent exertion, a degree of inflammation is the consequence, which proceeds to ulceration and afterwards to aneurism. Medical Treatment. Very little can be done constitutionally to relieve this disease, the patient should be kept quiet, and every thing should be avoided which can lead him to make the least exertion; his mind ought to be tranquilized as much as possible; Digitalis has been recommended with a view to lessen the frequency of the Pulse, and Arterial action, with the same view small quantities of Blood has been taken away occasionally. Little food should be taken and that not of a stimulating nature, but sufficient ought to be taken to nourish the system, and prevent the ill effects of weakening too much which would only aggravate instead of diminishing the disease. But with all these means the life of the patient can only be protracted a few Months, and it is doubtful whether constitutional treatment is of any service or not. The length of time therefore before they destroy life is uncertain, but depends very much upon the situation of them; if situated under a substance which readily ulcerates through, the time is much less, but if placed under a strong fascia, as that of the thigh it may be several years before it bursts. Operation This may be done according to the old or new plan, the old method ~~was~~ was after applying a Tourniquet either to take up the artery above or below the sac, and

afterwards remove the Coagulum, or lay open the sac and take up the Arteries which pass into it, in this case it will be necessary to pass a probe into the vessel to see in what direction the ligature should be applied. In aneurisms of the Temporal, Radial, Ulnar, or Anterior Tibial artery, it will be necessary on account of the very free anastomoses which these Arteries have with the neighbouring ones to secure the Vessel above and below the sac; But there are very considerable objections to this method, the surface which exposed is very great, especially in Popliteal Aneurism, in these cases the constitution becomes affected before the wound can be healed; and also the length of time that they require is very considerable. It is to Mr Hunter that we are indebted for the great improvement in performing this operation, which consists in cutting off the stream of Blood which is passing into the sac, the limb below being supplied by the anastomosing Vessels, the aneurismal Bag being left to nature, its contents in time becoming absorbed Mr Hunter performed the operation by merely tying the Artery and allowing the Ligature to ulcerate through. Mr Abernethy advised that two Ligatures should be applied and the artery divided between them, and Mr C. thinks the operation we now have is the safest, although several different methods have since been tried. Mr Lawrence has recommended that the ligature should be cut off close to the knot, and the wound healed immediately, this however is sometimes followed by suppuration, and occasionally when the artery is ulcerated through it retracts with such violence as to occasion hemorrhage. When the femoral artery has been tied it is usual to find the corresponding Vein obliterated for some inches above and below the ligature, the irritation from which occasions Inflammation in the Vein, and Adhesive Matter becomes thrown out.

Mode of tying the Femoral Artery with two Ligatures, make an Incision about four inches in length through the Skin, beginning one third down the thigh, to the inner edge of the Sartorious Muscle, next seperate the inner edge of this Muscle from the surrounding cellular substance, which will bring the femoral sheath into view, then make an opening into the sheath, & pass a blunt needle under the artery, armed with two ligature "Dutch twine" apply the ligatures, about an inch asunder, the artery must then be divided, & the edges of the wound brought in contact, to unite by the adhesive process — Great care must be taken not to include the Nerve in the Ligatures, & also not to seperate the Artery from the surrounding parts, more than is necessary —

& The Vein lays upon the inner side of the Artery; Mr Cooper has performed this operation eight times, seven of the cases out of the eight recovered —

Lecture 34th Aneurism Contd.

After the operation as described in the last Lecture, the sides of the wound are to be brought together by strips of Adhesive Plaister, no roller ought to be applied as this only obstructs the circulation of the Blood in the anastomosing vessels. The Limb especially in cold weather should be wrapped loosely in flannel to keep up the heat, and prevent Mortification, which occasionally takes place, if this is neglected. After 12th or 15th day the Ligatures will come away in most instances, but they should not be meddled with under the 21st day when if they do not then seperate, they may be gently pulled when the wound is dressed. The Patient should be kept quite still and not allowed to get up until the 21st day at soonest, even if the ligatures have come away as early as the 12th day; the patient should lay as much as possible on the outside of the Limb. The operation performed in the above way answers very well in most cases of Aneurism, even that of the anterior, or posterior Tibial artery when situated high up the Leg, but when the aneurism is situated near the Ankle it becomes necessary to open the sac, and take the vessel up both above and below. Operation for securing the External Iliac Artery. The first incision is to be a semicircular one, extending from the external abdominal ring, to about an inch of the superior and anterior spinous process of the Ilium, and to its inner side, the next step is to cut through the tendon of the external obligue muscle; then lay aside the Knife, and turn up the internal obligue, and transversalis Muscles (which will be exposed) as high as the internal abdominal Ring, through this opening you see the artery, which is first to be seperated from the vein by the handle of the Scalpel.

an Aneurismal Needle with a double Ligature in it, to be introduced under the artery; when the ligatures are both secured, the one as high and the other as low as may be necessary, divide the artery as in the former case. It is necessary to be very cautious of wounding the Peritoneum in this operation. The Internal Iliac Artery has twice been taken up, and once with success, through an opening made above Poupart's ligament, in a similar way to the above. In Aneurisms of the Temporal, Occipital, or Dural Arteries, after pressure has been made on the vessel running to the Sac, this must be opened and the vessels secured, the disease is not diminished by merely taking up the artery which runs to it, as the vessel in this part anastomose very freely. <u>Carotid Artery.</u> The operation for securing this is as follows, the first incision is to be made to the inner side of the Sterno Cleido Mastoideus Muscle, turning this aside you see the Omo Hyoideus crossing under the former Muscle, and immediately under these two, where they cross each other, lies the Carotide Artery, putting these aside you see first the internal Jugular Vein above and to the outer side of the Artery, in Inspiration this vein is almost receding from view, but in Expiration it is swelling up immediately before the Artery, and if great care is not taken it will be very liable to be wounded, and some caution is also required so as not to include the Pneumo Gastric in the Ligature, which would bring on a great degree of constitutional derangement, if not Death; this Nerve lays behind and to the outer side of the Artery, having passed an aneurismal needle, with two ligatures divide the Artery as before mentioned, and bring the sides of the wound together by straps of adhesive Plaister. <u>Subclavian Artery</u> Tying up of this artery above the Clavicle, has never been performed with success in this country, but one case related by a Gentleman at New York (America) is said to have succeeded; taking up below the Clavicle

Mr Cooper once tied the Abdominal Aorta, partly he says with success; the Patient lived 48 hours after the operation; beautiful adhesions had taken place in the vessels "it has been done in the dog without any bad consequences"—

is a much more simple operation and decisive; Aneurisms are seldom occurring in the upper extremities, except from punctures in bleeding.

The Brachial Artery. Sometimes requires to be taken up, this is a very simple operation, an incision is to be made a little below the middle of the arm, to the inner side of the Biceps Muscle, this lays bare the artery, which in this situation is very superficial, care must be taken that the Radial, or Median Nerve, which passes to the inner side of the Artery, is neither wounded, nor taken up in the ligature, if the latter were to be the case, the patient would loose the use of his Hand, even if he escaped from the constitutional irritation, which would undoubtedly follow; the Artery is found lying between the Nerves, and to the inner side of the Biceps; the Artery is then to be tied and divided as before. In Aneurisms arising from wounds of the Ulnar, or Radial arteries, it is necessary to cut into the tumour, and secure the Arteries both above, and below, and not to trust to pressure, which will seldom if ever succeed. In some of these operations for aneurism, the Surgeon has been so negligent as to tie up the Nerves, instead of the Arteries, but with a little care they may always be distinguished, the Artery is much more elastic than the Nerve, and admits of being drawn much more readily out of its situation.

48 Blank Leaves Not Scanned

Index.	Page.	Index.	Page.
Irritation		Cutaneous Sores	
Inflammation		Varicose Ulcers	
Specific Inflammation		Mortification	
Treatment of Do		Injuries of the Head	
Adhesive process		Compression	
Suppurative Do		Fractures of the Skull	
Use of Matter		Inflammation of the Brain	
Ulcerative Process		Wounds of the Brain	
Abcess		Operation of Trepanning	
Granulation		Hydrocele	
Cicatrization		Treatment of Hydrocele	
Irritable Ulcers		Injection of Do	
Gonorrhœa			
Stricture in the Urethra			
Permanent Stricture			
Abcesses in the Sacculus of the Urethra			
Spasmodic Stricture			
Inflammatory Do			
Diseased Prostrate			

Tonic Collyrium (Mr J. Stephenson)

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Acidi Nitrici gtt ij vel i

Aquæ ℥i Misce

Vel

℞ Acidi Sulphurici gtt i

Zinci Sulph. gr iv

Aquæ Puræ ℥i Misce.

[157]